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CLASS I Impacts of the Proposed Project – Treated Water Option**Impacts That May Not Be Fully Mitigated To Less Than Significant Levels**

(Impacts that must be addressed in a “statement of overriding consideration” if the project is approved in accordance with Sections 15091 and 15093 of the State CEQA Guidelines)

Impact	Description of Impact	Scope/ Region	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
AIR QUALITY (Section 5.4)				
AQ.1	Construction activities would generate air emissions that would impact air quality in the area.	Short-term/ Regional	<p>AQ-1 In coordination with the SLOAPCD, the Applicant shall implement the following APCD standard dust reduction measures during construction. All PM₁₀ mitigation measures required shall be shown on the contractor’s grading and building plans and specifications.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reduce the amount of the disturbed area where possible. b. Use of water trucks or sprinkler systems in sufficient quantities to prevent airborne dust from leaving the site. Increased watering frequency would be required whenever wind speeds exceed 15 mph. Reclaimed (non-potable) water should be used whenever possible. c. All dirt stockpile areas shall be sprayed daily as needed. d. Permanent dust control measures identified in the approved project revegetation and landscape plans should be implemented as soon as possible following completion of any soil disturbing activities. e. Exposed ground areas that are planned to be reworked at dates greater than one month after initial grading should be sown with a fast-germinating native grass seed and watered until vegetation is established. f. All disturbed soil areas not subject to revegetation should be stabilized using approved chemical soil binders, jute netting, or other methods approved in advance by the SLOAPCD. g. All roadways, driveways, sidewalks, etc. to be paved should be completed as soon as possible. In addition, building pads should be laid as soon as possible after grading unless seeding or soil binders are used. h. Vehicle speed for all construction vehicles shall not exceed 15 mph on any unpaved surface at the construction site. i. All trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil, or other loose materials are to be covered or should maintain at least two feet of freeboard (minimum vertical distance between top of load and top of trailer) in accordance with California Vehicle Code Section 23114. This measure has the potential to reduce PM₁₀ emissions by 7–14%. 	Significant

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			<p>j. Install wheel washers where vehicles enter and exit unpaved roads onto streets, or wash off trucks and equipment leaving the site. This measure has the potential to reduce PM₁₀ emissions by 40–70%.</p> <p>k. Sweep streets at the end of each day if visible soil material is carried onto adjacent paved roads. Water sweepers with reclaimed water should be used where feasible. This measure has the potential to reduce PM₁₀ emissions by 25–60%.</p> <p>l. The contractor or builder shall designate a person or persons to monitor the dust control program and to order increased watering, as necessary, to prevent transport of dust offsite. Their duties shall include holidays and weekend periods when work may not be in progress. The name and telephone number of such persons shall be provided to the APCD prior to any site disturbance.</p> <p>AQ-2 The Applicant shall implement activity management techniques as feasible taking into account other mitigation measures that affect scheduling (e.g., Biology, Transportation/Circulation and Noise mitigation measures) during construction, as presented below:</p> <p>a. Development of a comprehensive construction activity management plan designed to minimize the amount of large construction equipment operating during any given time period;</p> <p>b. Scheduling of construction truck trips during non-peak hours to reduce peak hour emissions;</p> <p>c. Limiting the length of the construction work-day period, if necessary, during periods with high air pollutant levels;</p> <p>d. Phasing of construction activities, if appropriate.</p> <p>AQ-3 The Applicant shall implement the following standard NO_x and ROC reduction measures to the maximum extent feasible:</p> <p>a. Use of Caterpillar pre-chamber diesel engines (or equivalent) together with proper maintenance and operation to reduce emissions of NO_x.</p>	

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			<p>b. Electrify equipment where feasible.</p> <p>c. Maintain all fossil-fuelled equipment in tune per manufacturer’s specifications, except as otherwise required above.</p> <p>d. Encourage use of catalytic converters on gasoline-powered equipment.</p> <p>e. Substitute gasoline-powered for diesel-powered equipment, where feasible.</p> <p>f. Implement activity management techniques as described in AQ-2.</p> <p>g. Use compressed natural gas (CNG) or propane powered portable equipment (e.g., compressors, generators, etc.) onsite instead of diesel-powered equipment, where feasible.</p> <p>h. All off-road and portable diesel powered equipment, including but not limited to bulldozers, graders, cranes, loaders, scrapers, backhoes, generator sets, compressors, auxiliary power units, shall be fuelled exclusively with CARB certified motor vehicle diesel fuel. Off-road equipment may use tax exempt motor vehicle fuel if not operated on public roads.</p> <p>i. Maximize to the extent feasible, the use of diesel construction equipment meeting the CARB’s 1996 or newer certification standard for off-road heavy-duty diesel engines.</p> <p>AQ-4 Because NOx emissions are above the threshold, Best Available Control Technology for Construction Equipment (CBACT) shall be used to mitigate combustion emissions from heavy-duty construction equipment such as but not limited to the following:</p> <p>- Install diesel oxidation catalysts (DOC), catalyzed diesel particulate filters (CDPF) or other District-approved emission reduction retrofit devices. In particular, the Applicant shall ensure installation of CDPFs on 6 (six) pieces of construction equipment involved in the primary earthmoving and construction activities and projected to generate the greatest emissions (if DOCs are used, installing of five (5) DOCs would be an equivalent of installing of one CDPF). The SLO APCD staff shall be included in the selection of candidate equipment along with a representative of the contractor (or subcontractor). (This measure shall be included and clearly identified in the project bid specifications so that contractors bidding in the project can include the purchase, proper installation, and maintenance costs in</p>	

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			<p>their bids.), and</p> <p>- Emission control device installation, use, and maintenance records shall be maintained by the contractor that operates the controlled construction equipment using forms provided by the APCD. The APCD or lead agency representatives shall be allowed to review this documentation and the controlled equipment as needed to ensure that mitigation requirements are being met.</p>	
GROWTH INDUCEMENT (7.0)				
G.1	Countywide, the growth inducing impacts of accepting supplemental water supplies from the NWP could be considered significant, adverse and unavoidable. However, locally impacts could vary depending on how project supplies are used by each project participant.	Long-term/ Regional	G-1 The governing body of each water purveyor accepting NWP water shall include in their water management plans and programs, the goal of reducing groundwater basin overdraft in the long-term, with measurable objectives to accomplish this goal.	Significant
OTHER ISSUE AREAS				
There are no Class I Impacts in all other Issue Areas.				

CLASS II Impacts of the Proposed Project – Treated Water Option

Impacts That Can Be Mitigated To Less Than Significant Levels

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Impact	Description of Impact	Scope/ Region	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY (Section 5.1)				
WQ.1	Potentially significant impact of degradation of surface water quality and groundwater quality due to contamination by fuel or other materials related to construction activities.	Short-term/ Local	WQ-1 “No fueling” zones shall be designated wherein fueling of vehicles or equipment is prohibited within 25-feet of all drainages. All equipment used in or near drainages shall be clean and free of leaks and/or grease. Emergency provisions should be in place at all drainage crossings prior to onset of construction to deal with unintentional spills.	Insignificant
WQ.3	Potentially significant impact from reduction of water deliveries during drought and resulting water shortages to the participants	Long-term/ Regional	WQ-2 SLO County or the designated NWP engineer shall: 1) monitor reservoir storage and precipitation patterns, 2) notify MCWRA when conditions are such that releases down to a minimum pool on September 30 th could result in a shortage for the NWP if drought persisted along historical patterns, and 3) recommend an alternative minimum level of September 30 th storage for maintaining NWP deliveries through drought and ensuring SLO County’s first right to water	Insignificant
WQ.4	Potential impact of prolonged (over one week) shutdown of releases from Lake Nacimiento during minimum pool conditions, resulting in water shortages at Water World Resorts and Heritage Ranch.	Short-term/ Local	WQ-3 SLO County shall notify both Heritage Ranch and Water World Resorts as to whether or not releases from the dam are expected to continue when water levels reach the minimum pool under NWP operations	Insignificant
GEOLOGY AND SOILS (Section 5.2)				
GS.1	Ground rupture along the Rinconada fault could damage project facilities.	Long-term/ Local	GS-1 The Applicant shall conduct investigations to further clarify the ground-rupture potential and location of fault trace(s) of the Rinconada fault in the project area. Implement recommendations of the reports of these investigations in the design of the project.	Insignificant
GS.2	Locating the Rocky Canyon Water Storage Tank and Happy Valley Pump Station near the Rinconada fault zone may result in poor foundation conditions.	Long-term/ Local	GS-2 Prior to final design, conduct investigations as listed in GS-1. In addition, to provide a method of secondary containment for the stored water Rocky Canyon Storage Tank shall be constructed as a buried, concrete tank.	Insignificant
GS.3	Excavation in rock or soils containing asbestos may cause risk to human health.	Long-term/ Local	GS-3 Prior to construction, an evaluation of areas of serpentinite outcrops or serpentinite-rich soils shall be made by a qualified professional such as a Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH) as to whether such conditions represent a threat to human health. If so, a safety program shall be initiated and shall include providing personal protective equipment to workers and a worker education program. In addition to the dust reduction measures described in Air Quality, Section 5.4.4, (Mitigation Measure AQ-1), all applicable dust reduction measures outlined in the	Insignificant

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			<p>following document shall be implemented: 17 CCR Section 93105. Asbestos Airborne Toxic Control Measure for Construction (ATCM), Grading, Quarrying, and Surface Mining Operations.</p> <p>The Naturally Occurring Asbestos (NOA) ATCM requirements may include but are not limited to 1) an Asbestos Dust Mitigation Plan which must be approved by the APCD before construction begins, and 2) an Asbestos Health and Safety Program will also be required for some projects (http://www.slocleanair.org/business/asbestos.asp)</p>	
DRAINAGE, EROSION, AND SEDIMENTATION (Section 5.3)				
DE.1	Potentially significant impact of changes to surface water flow patterns during construction.	Short-term/ Local	<p>DE-1 An Erosion Control Plan shall be prepared in conjunction with the required Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to devise specific soil erosion control measures. The plan would include but not be limited to the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction activities through areas of concern (i.e., rivers, streams, large drainages) shall be scheduled during the dry season (April 15 to October 15) to reduce erosion, or shall implement measure DE-2 to minimize potential impacts. - Revegetation of areas disturbed or cleared during construction shall occur after construction is completed and before the rainy season. <p>DE-2 Direct any diverted flows to in-channel sedimentation basins that will trap fine soil materials before diverted flows are released downstream. If the cross-section of the channel is narrowed by the diversion, provide erosion protection measures at the downstream outlet point. Plan diversion structures to be in service for the shortest possible time, and remove them as soon as construction is completed. Have all diversion facilities designed by a qualified civil engineer and base the design on the best available streamflow information. Before designing in-channel sedimentation basins, consult with a qualified biologist to identify, and avoid to the degree feasible, sensitive biological resources such as wetlands and sensitive wildlife habitat (i.e., steelhead trout, California red-legged frog, southwestern pond turtle, and breeding riparian bird habitat). If wetland areas are impacted by these erosion control measures, mitigation will be required by the regulatory agencies.</p>	Insignificant

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Impact	Description of Impact	Scope/ Region	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
DE.2	Potentially significant impact of damage to construction sites if flood flows occur while a pipeline is being installed in a streambed.	Short-term/ Local	<p>DE-3 Inspect diversion facilities daily and repair all damage immediately.</p> <p>DE-4 Prepare in advance and have construction crews ready to implement an emergency construction site securing procedure, which shall include personnel and equipment evacuation, trench closure, and materials removal procedures.</p> <p>DE-5 Heavy equipment and construction activities shall be restricted to the defined construction ROW. Equipment access and construction through drainages should be conducted from the banks rather than within the drainage.</p> <p>DE-6 Do not store construction materials or spoils within the channel or overbanks.</p> <p>DE-7 Obtain weather updates on a daily basis, or more frequently if inclement conditions are threatening.</p>	Insignificant
DE.3	Potentially significant impacts to surface waters of increased turbidity and sedimentation, and to groundwater recharge in streams crossed and paralleled due to clearing, grading, trenching, and backfilling activities..	Short-term/ Local	<p>DE-8 Erosion and sedimentation impacts shall be mitigated by employing standard erosion control procedures such as use of silt fencing, sandbagging, straw bales, waddles, water bars, diversion ditches, and stream bank stabilization procedures. In addition, drainages shall be spanned to the maximum degree feasible, subject to engineering or other concerns, in an attempt to avoid direct and indirect impacts.</p> <p>DE-9 Provide in-channel sedimentation basins when constructing in a stream bed as previously directed. Monitor water leaving the sedimentation basin to satisfy the requirements of the RWQCB. If standards are exceeded, cease all construction activities in the stream bed and do not resume activities until the problem is corrected to the satisfaction of the RWQCB representative. Following construction activities, the stream channel will be restored to near its original condition.</p> <p>DE-10 A vegetation restoration plan shall be prepared and implemented by a qualified restoration biologist and native plant horticulturist for the various vegetation communities and habitats that would be temporarily disturbed during project construction but could be restored onsite.</p> <p>DE-11 Store excavated soil and stockpiles of imported fill outside of the channel and setback at least 20 feet from the active channel banks. Protect stockpiles of loose material with secured tarps and provide silt fencing or straw bales down gradient of the</p>	Insignificant

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Impact	Description of Impact	Scope/ Region	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
			stockpiles.	
DE.4	Potentially significant impact of erosion and downstream sedimentation from a pipeline rupture.	Long-term/ Local	<p>DE-12 The Lead or Responsible Agency shall develop and implement a plan providing the emergency response and repair procedures for an accidental rupture. The plan shall include remedial erosion control measures for areas downstream of the rupture.</p> <p>DE-13 The Lead or Responsible Agency shall implement a regular inspection and maintenance program to detect possible problems with pipeline integrity.</p> <p>DE-14 The Lead or Responsible Agency shall provide thorough inspection of the pipeline materials and construction techniques while the pipelines are being installed. The County shall specify the use of materials with proven reliability only.</p> <p>DE-15 The Lead or Responsible Agency shall design checkpoints and shut-off valves for incorporation into the pipelines such that critical reaches which may be subject to damage (e.g. a suspended crossing) can be isolated.</p>	Insignificant
DE.5	Potentially significant impact of scouring occurring in stream channels that expose buried pipeline or undermine suspended pipe crossing abutments or cable caissons.	Long-term/ Local	<p>DE-16 The final engineering design shall determine the pipeline depth below the maximum scour depth at underground stream crossings of major streams. The pipe shall be reinforced beneath the active stream channel. The pipeline depth, at underground crossings of seasonal creeks, shall be a minimum of 2 feet below the maximum scour depth..</p> <p>DE-17 Suspended pipe crossing abutments and cable caissons shall be installed outside of stream channels.</p>	Insignificant
DE.6	Potentially significant impact of increased or concentrated storm runoff flowing onto erodible soils from impervious surfaces..	Long-term/ Local	<p>DE-18 Impervious surfaces should be either designed to dissipate runoff uniformly, or drainage measures should be designed to convey runoff from impervious surfaces so that concentrated flows do not discharge onto unprotected slopes.</p> <p>DE-19 Areas disturbed during construction should be revegetated, as soon as is practical, prior to the beginning of the rainy season.</p>	Insignificant
AIR QUALITY (Section 5.4)				
AQ.2	Operation of the project facilities would generate air emissions that could impact air quality in the area..	Long-term/ Regional	AQ-5 The Applicant shall procure propane-powered, or low-NOx emergency generators to lower potential NOx emissions.	Insignificant

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			AQ-6 Should the Applicant utilize diesel powered generators, the Applicant shall install diesel oxidation catalysts (DOC), catalyzed diesel particulate filters (CDPF) or other District-approved emission reduction retrofit devices.	
NOISE (Section 5.5)				
N.1	Construction noise would temporarily increase ambient daytime noise levels along the pipeline route and near the pump station and WTP sites.	Short-term/ Local	<p>N-1 Equipment enclosures/noise barriers shall be used in the vicinity of sensitive receptors (per station numbers in Table 5.5.7) to reduce the noise generated by stationary equipment (i.e., generators, pumps, and other stationary construction equipment) during daytime hours.</p> <p>N-2 Construction activities shall be limited to 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. on weekdays and between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on Saturdays except when local governments want pipeline construction through nonresidential commercial areas to occur at night to avoid disrupting daytime commerce and traffic. Construction equipment maintenance shall be limited to the same hours. Non-noise generating construction activities such as interior painting are not subject to these restrictions. Signs stating these restrictions shall be provided by the Applicant and posted onsite. Signs shall be in place prior to issuance of Land Use Permit and throughout grading and construction activities. Directional drilling shall be exempt from this mitigation measure only if a drilling event is predicted to take more than 12 hours and is begun promptly at the beginning of the work day.</p> <p>N-3 Provide two-week advance notice to sensitive receptors in Paso Robles, Templeton, Atascadero, Santa Margarita, and San Luis Obispo by mail and newspaper. The announcements shall state where and when construction will be scheduled. It shall also provide tips on reducing noise intrusion, e.g. closing windows facing the construction area.</p> <p>N-4 Maintain proper mufflers on all internal combustion and vehicle engines to reduce noise to the maximum extent feasible.</p>	Insignificant
N.3	Periodic testing and emergency use of generators would increase short-term ambient noise levels near the pump stations.	Long-term/ Local	N-7 Periodic testing of generators shall be performed during daylight hours only.	Insignificant
HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (Section 5.6)				
HM.2	Earth-moving operations during construction	Short-	HM-1 During the design phase of the project corridor, SLO County or a qualified	Insignificant

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	could uncover contaminated soils and other hazardous materials, including naturally occurring asbestos, creating health risks to construction workers and public.	term/ Local	<p>professional retained by the County shall perform a detailed characterization of the nature and extent of hazardous materials contamination in the project corridor for high risk sites identified previously in this report. This investigation, known as Phase I and Phase II hazardous materials site assessments, shall be performed after selection of the preferred alternative, i.e., the alternative to be implemented, and prior to property acquisition or construction activities. The site characterization would be conducted in accordance with CalEPA DTSC standards and guidance, such as the Scientific and Technical Standards for Hazardous Waste Sites (DTSC 1990).</p> <p>At any given site, investigation may either reveal that contamination exists and is of concern, that remediation has already occurred, that the extent of contamination is extremely limited, or that no contamination has occurred.</p> <p>If contamination were identified during the site investigation, SLO County would report the contamination to the appropriate regulatory agencies. The lead or design agency may decide to re-route the pipeline; however, landowners would be responsible to perform additional investigation and mitigation or cleanup under review of responsible regulatory agencies, as necessary. Mitigation and remediation activities shall generally be completed before construction could proceed at any given site. However, for some types of contamination, particularly where fuel has leaked into soil and groundwater, remediation and clean up activities may be ongoing throughout construction due to the lengthy recovery process and difficulty of fully extracting certain pollutants. Within Camp Roberts and Camp San Luis Obispo lands any hazardous materials handling/management shall be done consistent with the Camp's Standard Operating Procedures for Environmental Protection.</p> <p>HM-2 A Hazardous Materials (HazMat) Contingency Plan shall be prepared before any excavation or trenching work is commenced. The Plan may contain but may not be limited to the following actions that must be taken by the design or Lead Agency in the case that hazardous materials are encountered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Notify owner, engineer, and other affected persons. - Notify such agencies as are required to be notified by laws and regulations within the time stipulated by such laws and regulations. 	

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Designate a certified industrial hygienist to issue pertinent instructions and recommendations for protection of workers and other affected persons' health and safety. - Identify and contact subcontractors and licensed personnel qualified to undertake storage, removal, transportation, disposal, and other remedial work required by, and in accordance with, laws and regulations. - Forward to engineer, copies of reports, permits, receipts, and other documentation related to remedial work. - Assume responsibility for worker health and safety, including health and safety of subcontractors and their workers. - Instruct workers on recognition and reporting of materials that may be hazardous. - File requests for adjustments to contract time and contract price due to the finding of hazardous materials in the work site in accordance with conditions of contract. - Minimize delays by continuing performance of the work in areas not affected by hazardous materials operations. <p>If contaminated soils or other hazardous materials are encountered during any soil moving operation during construction (e.g., trenching, excavation, grading), construction shall be halted and the HazMat Contingency Plan implemented.</p> <p>HM-3 In the event of an accidental release of a hazardous material (including fuel spills) during construction, the lead or design agency shall determine whether the release is reportable pursuant to any local, State, or Federal law, and if so would notify the regulatory agency to which the report should be submitted. The lead or design agency shall adhere to procedures listed below, which describe additional procedures to be followed in the event of an accidental release of a hazardous material. The purpose of the response procedures is to minimize exposure and risk to public health and safety.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The lead or design agency would implement and coordinate with local jurisdiction on procedures for immediate evacuation of persons from the vicinity of the spill; 	

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - promptly notify appropriate personnel and responsible agencies of the incident, such as the local fire department; - terminate NWP operations and shut-off power, if necessary; and - cooperate with responding agencies. <p>Releases may not be of a “hazardous waste” and accordingly may not have to be managed as such. However, substances not classified as hazardous wastes may still be subject to restrictive handling requirements and would be managed in accordance with such requirements.</p>	
HM.3	During construction, hazardous utilities could be damaged by construction equipment. This could expose construction workers and public to hazardous materials transported by the damaged pipelines	Long-term/ Local	<p>HM-4 Prior to final design stage, the lead or design agency shall conduct a detailed utilities survey, including contacting the respective utility representatives, to accurately locate, to the extent possible, Southern California Gas lines, sewage lines and storm drains, as well as buried transmission lines within the corridor of the proposed pipeline route. The lead or design agency shall consult with Tosco and Chevron to confirm the locations of their oil and gas pipelines in the project area.</p> <p>Underground Service Alert shall be notified prior to breaking ground for construction of the pipeline so that any existing subsurface structures can be properly identified. The contractor shall be required to keep the notification current.</p>	Insignificant
HM.6	During operation of the WTP, the employees and public could be exposed to the hazardous chemicals transported to, used, and stored at the plant.	Long-term/ Local	<p>HM-8 A Process Hazards Analysis (PHA) shall be conducted during the early stage of the final design process for the WTP. This technique focuses on the hazardous materials and the major components and is used to prioritize the systems that require more detailed analysis. The study shall examine the orientation of the facilities with regard to potential residential development nearby, storage, chemical handling and chemical feeding systems, overall system design, safety systems including sensing devices, chemical scrubbing, and air pollution control devices. Transportation of chemicals to the site on a local level shall be addressed. Representative scenarios of accidental chemical releases shall be modeled to determine the extent of offsite impacts. A qualitative estimate of the likelihood of the occurrence of accidents and other events and the potential consequences of these events should be developed to produce a risk estimate. Those events with the highest risks would be analyzed in order to find possible design modifications for risk reduction. The PHA would determine areas where a Hazard and Operability Studies (HAZOP) should be performed. The structures should be</p>	Insignificant

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			<p>consistent with information requirements for the California Accidental Release Program (CalARP) and the EPA Risk Management Program (RMP).</p> <p>If deemed necessary as a conclusion in the PHA, a HAZOP would be conducted that identifies the consequences of the engineering design failing to meet performance criteria, such as variations in flows, pressures, and temperatures. For example, if cryogenic oxygen production for ozonation is used, this system would be analyzed.</p> <p>HM-9 If ozonation is used as a disinfection method at the WTP, it is recommended that ozone be generated from air which would eliminate the need for liquid oxygen transport, handling and storage. If this disinfection method is used, ambient and in-line ozone monitoring should be incorporated into water treatment system design to determine ozone destruct system performance. Line length between generator and contractor should be minimized in order to reduce ozone inventory in the plant. Power shutoff should be incorporated on high ambient ozone, high exhaust ozone, low water flow, or low exhaust backpressure.</p> <p>HM-10 A HazMat Delivery and Transportation Plan shall be developed that requires the drivers of the delivery companies to avoid rush traffic hours and congested routes as much as feasible.</p>	
BIOLOGY (Section 5.7)				
BR.1	Potentially significant impacts to terrestrial biological resources from heavy construction machinery and various construction activities.	Long-term/ Area-wide	<p>BR-1 The Lead or Responsible Agency shall retain a qualified biologist(s) (project biologist) to conduct and oversee construction monitoring that pertain to biological resource protection, act as the liaison between the Lead or Responsible Agency and the construction contractor(s), and to ensure compliance with the mitigation program, such as monitoring all construction activities in biologically sensitive areas and scheduling and/or implementing preconstruction surveys, if determined to be necessary by the County Environmental Coordinator. The project biologist shall be selected based on demonstrated knowledge and experience with the species potentially occurring in the project area. The project biologist shall inform the County monitoring representative as soon as possible, and the County representative shall have the authority to stop construction activities if there is eminent threat to the listed species, or to delay construction activities until appropriate mitigation measures can be implemented. In addition, all project personnel who conduct work at Camp Roberts and/or Camp San Luis Obispo must attend an environmental awareness briefing conducted by California</p>	Insignificant

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			<p>Army Reserve National Guard (CARNG) Environmental staff prior to beginning work.</p> <p>BR-2 A Biology Education Program for Contractors shall be implemented to ensure that all construction personnel are fully informed of the biological sensitivities associated with this project. The program shall be conducted by a qualified biologist and shall be a requirement for all construction personnel. This program shall focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the purpose for resource protection; b) identification of sensitive resources areas in the field (e.g., areas delineated on plans and by flags or fencing); c) sensitive construction practices; d) protocol to resolve conflicts that may arise during the construction process; e) ramifications of noncompliance. <p>BR-3 The project biologist and the project engineer shall clearly designate “sensitive resource zones” on the project maps and construction plans. Sensitive resource zones are defined as areas where construction would be limited to a 15- to 30-foot corridor, depending on the particular construction requirements, to avoid impacts to special status biological resources.</p> <p>The project biologist shall demark the limits of sensitive populations on the project plans, including as feasible, an adequate buffer area to avoid direct and indirect impacts. If determined necessary by the County Environmental Coordinator, survey work to demark sensitive resource zones shall be conducted during the appropriate survey window to confirm sensitive species (the exact survey timing would be determined appropriately for each specific species, and depending on the rain conditions). During construction, temporary fencing shall be erected under supervision of the project biologist to provide protection within the sensitive resource zones.</p> <p>BR-4 Within sensitive resource zones, construction equipment work shall be conducted observing the following procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Heavy equipment and construction activities shall be restricted to the defined 	

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			<p>construction ROW.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vehicles and personnel shall use existing access roads to the maximum degree feasible. Any off road travel within Camp Roberts or Camp San Luis Obispo shall be subject for approval by Range Control and the Environmental Directorate. Where additional access is required, all vehicles shall use the same route, even if this requires heavy equipment to back out of such areas (safety permitting). All access routes outside of existing roads or the construction easement shall be clearly marked (i.e., flagged and/or staked) prior to the onset of construction, delineated on the construction plans, and reviewed by the project biologist. Addition access roads shall avoid, to the degree possible, sensitive habitat areas or special status plant populations. - Topsoil shall be segregated by windrow or stockpiled in disturbed areas without native vegetation, special status plant populations, or special status plant communities. These stockpile areas shall be located in previously disturbed areas, delineated on the construction plans, and reviewed by the project biologist. - Any expanded work areas requested, such as construction and vehicle access, width of construction corridor exceeding 100-foot width, or storage and staging areas, shall require the following review procedures: the limits of expanded work areas proposed will be depicted on construction drawings and reviewed by the project biologist; if necessary, and as determined by the County Environmental Coordinator, all expanded work areas shall be surveyed by biologists for sensitive resources during the appropriate survey time window (e.g., the month of May for most status special status plant species); the expanded work areas that impact sensitive resources may be altered to the degree feasible to avoid any additional impacts; and sensitive resource zones will be established, as described above. <p>BR-5 Final design of the project shall incorporate the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staging areas shall be located in disturbed habitat, to the maximum degree feasible. Staging areas are prohibited within sensitive habitat areas. All staging areas shall be delineated on the construction plans and reviewed by the project biologist. - As feasible and consistent with preliminary project design, plan placement of the proposed pipeline beneath existing roads and ROWs and away from undeveloped and 	

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			<p>previously undisturbed areas.</p> <p>BR-6 The Applicant shall prepare a Vegetation Replacement/Restoration Plan (VRRP) for vegetative communities that are significantly impacted and that are to be permanently removed from project sites. The Plan shall be prepared by the project sponsors for the various vegetative communities and habitats that would be temporarily disturbed during project construction but could be restored onsite. A qualified restoration biologist and native plant horticulturist shall be retained to supervise or participate in the design, site preparation, installation, maintenance, and monitoring of all revegetation or site restoration programs. VRRP shall include revegetation success criteria and measures to ensure after revegetation monitoring and replanting in case the revegetation is not successful.</p> <p>The part of the VRRP developed for lands within Camp Roberts or Camp San Luis Obispo shall be reviewed and approved by the CARNG Environmental Directorate.</p> <p>BR-7 Construction through sensitive areas shall be scheduled to minimize potential impacts to biological resources. A specific schedule shall be developed by the project biologist and changed if necessary. The guidelines for this schedule shall be as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to protect breeding sensitive bird species in wetland areas or drainages schedule construction only from mid-September through October, provided that no significant rainfall occurs within this time-frame. However, if breeding bird surveys are conducted from March 15 through June 15, and no breeding birds are detected, then this window could be widened to include July and August. - to protect Tiger salamander habitat (i.e., grasslands) avoid construction in March and April. - to protect Steelhead trout habitat avoid construction in the habitat from November through May. - to protect California red-legged frog habitat (wetlands) avoid construction in wetlands from December to August. <p>Mitigation measures to prevent impacts to specific biological resources are given below.</p>	

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			<p>BR-8 For all the sensitive species listed in Table 5.7.1, preconstruction surveys shall be conducted to verify their presence at known sites and at potential sites where the project could impact these species. If present, impacts are to be avoided or minimized by narrowing the alignment adjacent to potential dens, nests or aquatic areas. If avoidance is not feasible, specific mitigation measures for these species will be determined through consultation with USFWS and CDFG through CESA and FESA. Formal consultation and obtaining of Incidental Take Permits would be required if the federally listed species could be encountered and affected.</p> <p>BR-9 To protect the San Joaquin Kit Fox the following measures shall be implemented:</p> <p>a) Within 30 days prior to initiation of grading or other construction, the Applicant shall hire a qualified biologist acceptable to the USFWS, CDFG, and the County Environmental Coordinator, to conduct a pre-construction survey for known and potential kit fox dens. A letter shall be submitted to the Dept. of Planning and Building prior to issuance of construction permits confirming the completion of this survey.</p> <p>b) Before any grading or construction activities commence, all personnel associated with the project shall attend a worker education program regarding the sensitive biological resources potentially occurring in the project area (i.e., San Joaquin kit fox). Specifics of this program shall include kit fox life histories and careful review of the mitigation measures implemented to reduce impacts. A fact sheet conveying this information shall also be prepared for distribution to all contractors, their employers, and other personnel involved with construction of the project. The Dept. of Planning and Building shall be notified of the time that the applicant intends to hold this meeting.</p> <p>c) To prevent entrapment of the kit fox during the construction phase of the project, all excavation, steep-walled holes, or trenches in excess of 2 feet in depth shall be covered at the close of each working day by plywood or similar materials, or filled. Trenches shall also be inspected for entrapped kit fox each morning prior to onset of field activities and immediately prior to covering with plywood at the end of each working day. Before such holes or trenches are filled, they shall be thoroughly inspected for entrapped kit fox. Any kit fox so discovered shall be allowed to escape before field activities resume, or removed from the trench or hole by a qualified biologist and</p>	

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			<p>allowed to escape unimpeded.</p> <p>d) During the construction phase, any pipes, culverts, or similar structures with a diameter of four inches or greater that are stored at the project site for one or more overnight periods shall be thoroughly inspected for trapped San Joaquin kit fox before the subject pipe is subsequently buried, capped, or otherwise used or moved in any way. If during the construction phase a kit fox is discovered inside a pipe, that section of pipe will not be moved, or if necessary will be moved only once to remove it from the path of activity, until the kit fox has escaped.</p> <p>e) In order not to attract kit fox predators such as red fox, coyotes, or domestic dogs to the area, and in order to not attract kit foxes to the site where they can be exposed to increased risk of injury or mortality, all food-related trash items such as food scraps, wrappers, cans, bottles, etc., generated during the construction phase shall be disposed of in closed containers only and regularly removed from the site. No deliberate feeding of wildlife shall be allowed.</p> <p>f) Any contractor or employee that inadvertently kills or injures a kit fox or who finds any such animal either dead, injured, or entrapped shall be required to report the incident immediately to a supervisor overseeing the project. In the event that such observations are made of an injured or dead kit fox, the Applicant shall immediately notify USFWS and CDFG by telephone, contact information for these agencies shall be included with the project contact list prior to the project commencement. In addition, formal notification shall be provided in writing within three working days of the finding of any such animal(s). Notification shall include the date, time, location, and circumstances of the incident. Any threatened or endangered species found dead or injured shall be turned over immediately to the CDFG for care, analysis, or disposition.</p> <p>If any potential or known San Joaquin kit fox dens are subsequently observed during the required pre-activity survey, the following mitigation measures shall apply:</p> <p>g) Fenced sensitive resource zones shall be established by the project biologist around all known or potential kit fox dens that can be avoided but may be inadvertently impacted by project activities. Sensitive resource zone fencing shall consist of either large flagged stakes connected by rope or cord or survey laths or wooden stakes prominently flagged with survey ribbon. Each sensitive resource zone shall be roughly</p>	

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			<p>circular in configuration with a radius of the following distance measured outward from the den or burrow entrances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential kit fox den: 50 feet • Known kit fox den: 100 feet • Kit fox pupping den: 150 feet <p>h) If the sensitive resource zone intersects a road, only essential vehicle operation shall be allowed on the road within the sensitive resource zone, and simple foot traffic shall be permitted within these sensitive resource zones. Otherwise, all project activities such as vehicle operation, materials storage, etc., shall be prohibited. Sensitive resource zones shall be maintained until all project-related disturbances have been terminated and then shall be removed. If specified sensitive resource zones cannot be observed for any reason, USFWS and CDFG shall be contacted for guidance prior to ground disturbing activities on or near the subject den or burrow.</p> <p>If any known San Joaquin kit fox dens are discovered within the project area which shall be unavoidably destroyed by the proposed project, excavation of these kit fox dens shall not proceed without authorization from USFWS and CDFG.</p> <p>Prior to project construction the Applicant shall consult with USFWS and CDFG to evaluate the appropriate participation in a kit fox conservation program. The Applicant will prepare a Habitat Evaluation Form using a qualified biologist to determine the appropriate level of offsite habitat mitigation necessary to offset any permanent loss of kit fox habitat, especially associated with the WTP. Permanent habitat loss will be offset at the appropriate ratio through either land acquisition, a conservation easement or in-lieu fees.</p> <p>BR-10 Construction techniques to be implemented to protect oak trees and oak woodlands (i.e., blue oak woodland, valley oak woodland, coast live oak woodland, and digger pine-oak woodland):</p> <p>In accordance with the County's guidance on oaks and Assembly Bill No. 242 to add Article 3.5 to Chapter 4 of Division 2 of the CDFG Code relating to oak woodland conservation, and with all local related policies and ordinances (e.g., City of Paso de</p>	

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			<p>Robles Oak Tree Preservation Ordinance, Camp Roberts Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan) the final project design shall target maximum avoidance of oak trees. If avoidance is not feasible the Applicant shall prepare an Oak Tree and Woodland Mitigation Plan, which shall be prepared by a certified arborist and shall contain but not be limited to the following measures:</p> <p>a) The construction ROW easement shall be narrowed to a maximum of 30 feet in width through oak woodland habitat (i.e., areas suitable for the establishment of oak woodlands). During final design, the project biologist and project engineer shall identify the most appropriate location for the narrowed corridor, taking into account the preservation of as many individual oak trees as possible with the engineering requirements of the proposed project. All areas requiring this sensitive resource zone shall be clearly shown on all construction plans, and prior to the onset of construction, flagged by the project biologist/construction monitor. If determined necessary by the County Environmental Coordinator, a preconstruction survey shall be conducted by the project biologist to accurately map oak woodlands that would be unavoidably impacted.</p> <p>b) Construction machinery ingress, egress, and staging areas shall be placed away from woodlands and individual oak trees, and shall not be driven under the canopies of oak trees.</p> <p>c) Disposal or storage of fill or excavated soil is prohibited within the dripline of all oak trees.</p> <p>d) During construction near oak trees, no fasteners may be used on the trees.</p> <p>e) All reasonable measures shall be taken to avoid moving dead and downed oak logs.</p> <p>f) All oak trees immediately adjacent to construction areas shall be protected by erecting temporary fencing at the drip line of the woodland canopy or around individual trees.</p> <p>g) Any necessary oak tree pruning shall conform to the standards of the International Society of Arboriculture and done under supervision of a certified arborist. Pruning shall be carried out in such a manner as to maintain a natural-looking tree form upon completion of pruning; practices such as stub cuts, topping, flush cuts, and random branch removal shall be avoided. All pruning cuts shall correspond with the branch</p>	

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			<p>collar using natural target pruning, and no tree seal shall be used. Pruning or cutting of roots etc. of individual trees shall be quantified during construction and up to one year after construction.</p> <p>h) Oak monitoring shall be done for one year after construction completion. If any oak trees die either during construction or within one year after construction completion, the trees shall be replaced at a 3:1 ratio.</p> <p>i) Individual oak trees that cannot be avoided and must be removed within habitat types other than oak woodlands shall be replaced at a 4:1 replacement ratio in accordance with the County's mitigation policy for loss of individual oak trees.</p> <p>j) For every area of oak woodland habitat that is removed, oak woodland habitat shall be restored onsite or replaced offsite at an agreed upon offsite location with an equal area (3:1 replacement ratio).</p> <p>k) Offsite replacement for oak woodlands shall be at locations that currently support disturbed or nonnative habitats. Each of the four oak woodland habitat types that would be disturbed shall be replaced or restored with a similar density of oak trees by species as found in the impacted habitats. The Flood Control and Water Conservation District (FCWCD) shall prepare a detailed oak woodland restoration plan for this project. The VRRP shall contain detailed information on oak woodland replacement and address any issues of concern. Areas suitable for creation of oak conservation areas for replacement offsite shall be evaluated. Feasibility of purchasing land for oak conservation areas shall be evaluated.</p> <p>l) Specifically on Camp Roberts and Camp San Luis Obispo, compliance with the Camp Roberts Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) is required as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- hand digging, mechanical digging, and blade work are prohibited under the drip lines of standing live or dead oak trees; if digging under the drip lines of oaks is unavoidable, any damage that ensues will be subject to mitigation (replacement); -- 3:1 replacement for damaged or removed oaks; -- collection of acorns from the area of impacted oaks, planting at densities approved 	

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			<p>by CA ARNG, planting during January-February, watering if necessary;</p> <p>-- minimum of five (5) years of monitoring, 3:1 survivorship ratio, preparation of annual monitoring reports, and compliance with all other INRMP oak management stipulations.</p> <p>m) These oak tree avoidance and monitoring procedures shall also be followed for construction in all areas in the vicinity of oak trees along the construction route.</p> <p>BR-11 The VRRP shall include details on needlegrass grassland habitats. The restoration of needlegrass grasslands shall include salvaging of topsoil, recontouring the impact area to its original contours, and revegetating this area with purple needlegrass, nodding needlegrass, and foothill needlegrass plugs at the appropriate time of year (November-January). This will require onsite seed collection and contract-growing of plugs by a nursery with demonstrated experience in propagating native plants.</p> <p>The needlegrass grassland areas in the project corridor also include several highly sensitive sites with serpentine rock outcrops (i.e., serpentine bunchgrass community). Seed and bulbs from native forb and corm species indigenous to the serpentine grassland sites also shall be collected and reseeded or planted into the restoration areas. Forb species found in the impact areas appropriate for reseeding including California poppy, morning glory, fascicled tarweed, dot-seed plantain, Canterbury bells, and yerba santa. Corm-forming species found in the impact areas (e.g., wild onion, golden bloomeria, soap plant) shall be salvaged en masse with the topsoil and replanted in the impact areas after construction. These measures will ensure that the genetic integrity of the needlegrass, native forb, and corm-forming species that are locally adapted to serpentine soils are preserved. Several special status plant species to be impacted in serpentine bunchgrass habitat shall be salvaged and replanted as described below under special status plants.</p> <p>The selected mitigation area shall be monitored by a qualified biologist for needlegrass plug survival at 1 month, 3 months, and 6 months following planting; all plug losses below 80% shall be replaced at the appropriate time of year. The percent cover of native forbs, corm-forming plants, and needlegrass shall be monitored using transects or quadrants and compared with adjacent undisturbed native grassland habitat.</p>	

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			<p>BR-12 As part of the VRRP, chaparral, central coastal scrub, and nonnative grassland shall be revegetated and restored using topsoil salvage, recontouring disturbed areas to their original contours, and hydroseeding impacted areas with species characteristic of the impacted vegetative community. Appropriate species for erosion control purposes and eventual native shrub and herb cover shall be used. Because native grassland species are likely to be out-competed by nonnative species, and native bunchgrasses require hand-planting, it is recommended that grassland impact areas be hydroseeded with a ground cover mix. Hydroseeded areas shall be monitored by a qualified biologist for seed viability and overall success. Areas shall be re-hydroseeded after 30 days if germination success is low. Topsoil salvage specifications, hydroseed mixes, and seed proportions for individual sites shall be specified in the detailed mitigation plan for this project.</p> <p>BR-13 To protect San Luis Mariposa lily, Brewer's spineflower, Cambria morning glory, Chorro Creek bog thistle, Obispo Indian Paintbrush, Jones Layia, Dwarf Soaproot, Most Beautiful Jewel-flower and Blochman's dudleya, the following shall be implemented in the Chorro Creek area. The location of all plant populations in or adjacent to the alignment shall be clearly shown on construction maps and labeled as sensitive areas that shall be avoided. These populations shall be flagged by a qualified biologist and protected with temporary fencing prior to construction. During the final project design phase, slight shifts and narrowing of the proposed construction ROW will be required to avoid all the sensitive plant habitats listed in Table 5.7.1.</p> <p>FCWCD shall prepare a detailed mitigation plan for salvage and restoration of these special status plant populations, if complete avoidance is not possible. Those individual plants to be impacted shall be salvaged and transplanted into appropriate habitat within or adjacent to the alignment after project construction is completed. Seed saving and nursery propagation before reintroduction may be necessary for restoration of Brewer's spineflower and possibly Blochman's dudleya populations. Any salvaging effort shall be conducted when the plants are dormant (i.e., late July through September), and transplantation or reintroduction shall occur in fall or early winter (September through January). A transplantation plan shall be prepared by the project biologist and submitted for approval to the Lead Agency prior to the onset of construction activities. This plan shall include guidelines for salvage of corms and seed, and salvage and replacement of topsoil and serpentine boulders. The plan shall also address guidelines for storage of</p>	

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			<p>plant material in the event that there is a delay between the salvage and transplantation efforts. Plant material storage guidelines shall include, at a minimum, the method(s) of storage and the storage facility (name and address of the institution, etc.). The plan shall also include specific information documenting the suitability of the receiver site (i.e., soils, existing vegetation, etc.), transplantation techniques, and a monitoring program. Transplanted corms and plants shall be marked and subsequently monitored during the blooming period for a minimum of three years. A status report documenting all aspects of the plan shall be submitted to the Lead Agency within one month of the final transplantation effort. Thereafter, yearly monitoring reports shall be submitted in September to the Lead Agency.</p> <p>BR-14 To protect San Luis Obispo Sedge and Cuesta Pass Checkerbloom, construction ROW shall be narrowed as feasible where these plants occur (see Table 5.7.1). The location of all plants in or adjacent to the alignment shall be clearly shown on construction maps and labeled as sensitive areas that shall be avoided. The limits of the population in or adjacent to the alignment shall be flagged by a qualified biologist prior to construction. A mitigation plan would be required for propagation and reintroduction of the species into appropriate habitat.</p> <p>BR-15 To protect Shinning Navarretia and Straight-Awned Spineflower, Dwarf Calycadenia, Prostrate Navarretia, San Benito spineflower, and Lemmon's Jewelflower, direct impacts shall be avoided by narrowing the construction ROW in those segments of the proposed alignment where they occur. The location of all plants in or adjacent to the alignment shall be clearly shown on construction maps and labeled as sensitive areas that shall be avoided. The limits of the population in or adjacent to the alignment shall be flagged by a qualified biologist prior to construction. If avoidance is not possible, impacts to these sensitive plant species would be adverse because of the relatively high sensitivity of the species (CNPS List 1B). A mitigation plan would be required for propagation and reintroduction of the species into appropriate habitat.</p> <p>BR-16 Potential impacts to special status bird species (in particular the Bald eagle, California condor, Yellow Warbler, Least Bell's Vireo, and Southwestern Willow Flycatcher) may be mitigated by implementing the general mitigation measures - BR-1 through BR-6. Impacts to avian species shall be avoided by not allowing construction during the breeding season in habitats special status birds are known to be breeding. Preconstruction surveys shall be conducted to assess the presence or absence of special</p>	

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			<p>status bird species in their breeding habitats, and areas that are in use will be flagged and avoided until the end of the breeding season.</p> <p>To protect Bald eagle during November through March avoid construction at locations in Camp Roberts where bald eagles have been spotted.. Prior to beginning any construction activities, a survey for nesting bald eagles shall be performed by a qualified biologist. If a nest is discovered, construction activity shall not occur within 800 meters (2,400 feet) of the nest from 1 January to 31 August, or as stipulated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.</p> <p>To protect California condor, work shall be halted by the environmental monitor if the bird(s) is observed in the vicinity. Work can be resumed only after the project biologist has determined that the bird has moved far enough away that resuming work will not result in disturbance of the bird.</p>	
BR.2	Impacts to riparian, water, and wetlands habitats and their biological resources from construction activities.	Long-term/ Area-wide	<p>Mitigation Measures BR-1 through BR-6 and BR-8.</p> <p>BR-17 Construction activities within and/or immediately adjacent to all creek crossings, wetlands, special status plant species populations, or suitable habitats of special status wildlife of the pipeline shall be limited to a 15- to 30-foot corridor. Specific sites for this limitation would include pipeline crossings at Salinas and Nacimiento Rivers and San Marcos, Santa Margarita, Tassajara, Trout, Yerba Buena, and Chorro Creeks. Other creek crossings may be included as determined by the project biologist.</p> <p>BR-18 The following construction techniques shall be utilized when constructing through drainages or within riparian areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Equipment access and construction shall be conducted from the banks rather than from within the drainage to the extent feasible. Prohibited activities within drainages or other wetland areas include staging areas and disposal or temporary placement of excess fill. - Trenching shall be scheduled during periods of minimum flow (i.e., summer through the first significant rain of fall, usually July through October) to avoid erosion and downstream sediment deposition and to avoid impacts to drainage-dependent species such as California red-legged frog or southwestern pond turtle. Construction through 	Insignificant

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			<p>riparian or other wetland areas shall also be scheduled to avoid the breeding season (March-September) and potential impacts to sensitive, riparian-obligate bird species such as yellow warbler, southwestern willow flycatcher, and least Bell's vireo.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To the degree practicable, avoid any activity that places fill in or otherwise affects wetlands and streams. <p>BR-19 The following shall be observed during the final design of the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Should it be infeasible to avoid any of the sensitive species listed in Table 5.7.2 during creek crossings, the Applicant shall utilize directional drilling or other non-invasive technique to avoid disturbance of sensitive species and/or habitat . - In planning construction adjacent to streambeds, place pipeline route away from streambed edges. - If suspended pipe crossings are used, design footings with as small a footprint in streambeds and riparian vegetation as possible. - Minimize disturbance to riparian woodlands. <p>BR-20 If preconstruction surveys indicate that habitat conditions on any drainage within the project area are suitable for a specific sensitive species, then dewatering of that drainage shall be avoided during potential reproduction or movement periods.</p> <p>Dewatering activities at known sensitive amphibian and reptile habitat, such as Chorro Creek, shall be avoided. If avoidance at potential habitat areas is not possible, preconstruction surveys shall be conducted, as outlined above, and all individual sensitive animals relocated to refugia elsewhere along the same drainage.</p> <p>BR-21 All equipment used in or near drainages shall be clean and free of leaks and/or grease. Emergency provisions shall be in place at all drainage crossings prior to the onset of construction to deal with accidental spills.</p> <p>BR-22 The VRRP shall also address wetland replacement. The replacement or</p>	

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			<p>restoration plan shall detail all impacts to wetland habitats as a result of the project and will specify in-kind replacement of habitat quality. For riparian woodland and scrub communities, habitat replacement shall be required at 3:1 and 2:1 ratios, respectively, or greater. Mitigation for disturbed wetlands shall be at a 3:1 ratio. Mitigation for all riparian vegetation within Camp Roberts and Camp Luis Obispo shall be at a 3:1 ratio.</p> <p>As much as feasibly possible, salvaging and replanting of vegetation shall be done. The original contours of stream beds and ponds shall carefully be restored to their original configuration, including the salvaging and replacement of boulders and cobbles. Container planted shrubs and trees and species to be seeded in the riparian mitigation areas shall be based on the species composition of the impacted wetlands and specified in the riparian mitigation plan. The precise proportions and special arrangement of the plantings also shall be specified in the VRRP. In many cases, it may be necessary to hydroseed native herbaceous species on banks and planting plugs of wetland species in the channel. Mitigation for impacts to disturbed wetlands and unvegetated waters can likely take place within the alignment. Likewise, onsite mitigation for woodland and scrub communities may occur within the alignment, although additional offsite mitigation (i.e., outside the alignment) will likely be required to accommodate required mitigation ratios.</p> <p>BR-23 At all wetlands, vernal pools, bulldozer scrapes, low-lying areas that may pond water and roadside ditches where vernal pool fairy shrimp could be directly impacted, assume presence of the species if preconstruction surveys for 2 years during wet season can not be conducted to determine presence or absence. If present (or presence is assumed), the alignment shall be shifted to avoid the species, if possible. If impacts to the species are unavoidable the Applicant shall obtain authorization for Incidental Take Permit from the US Fish and Wildlife Service prior to construction (refer to Measure BR-8).</p> <p>Relocate staging area that is proposed to be near Nacimiento River (near Sta. 145+00) to be located away from documented vernal pool in the vicinity, and at least 100 feet from the river.</p> <p>BR-24 All drainages affected by the project and with known occurrences of steelhead trout, arroyo chub, and tidewater goby, or with the potential to support these species shall be surveyed for presence of these species at the crossing and 500 feet up and down</p>	

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			<p>the stream prior to commencement of construction. Preconstruction surveys shall include the Salinas River and major tributaries the proposed pipeline would cross San Marcos, Santa Margarita, Chorro, San Luis Obispo, Trout, and Yerba Buena Creeks. The presence or absence of special status fish species shall be determined and the potential for habitat to support these species shall be reassessed. If a special status fish species is detected, the fish shall be captured and relocated downstream. Relocation of listed species requires a formal consultation for obtaining an ITP (see section 5.7.2), therefore time shall be allowed in the project schedule for the consultation and obtaining of the ITP.</p> <p>If relocation is not feasible, construction will avoid the spawning season for those species. If the tidewater goby, arroyo chub, or steelhead trout are found at Chorro Creek, the creek crossing shall be done via directional boring under the creek, relocate pipeline away from the Creek bed as far as feasible, if not feasible and impacts are expected, the Applicant shall consult with the National Marine Fisheries Service and CDFG to obtain an ITP and/or obtain a Streambed Alternation Agreement.</p> <p>BR-25 At all drainages affected by the project and with known occurrences of California red-legged frogs, western spadefoot toad, southwestern pond turtles, California tiger salamander, and arroyo southwestern toads or with the potential to support these species shall be surveyed for presence of these species at the crossing and 500 feet up and down the stream prior to commencement of construction. If present, the alignment shall be shifted to avoid the species, if possible. If this is not feasible, the frogs or turtles shall be captured and relocated to refugia outside the impact area. Appropriate refugia shall be located on the same drainage and shall support high-quality species habitat. In addition, the impact area shall be recontoured subsequent to construction to approximate high-quality habitat. Relocation of the California red-legged frog and arroyo southwestern toad would require approval from USFWS and CDFG. If these agencies do not allow for such a relocation program, then Chorro Creek crossing shall be done via directional boring under the creek.</p>	
BR.3	Impacts to wildlife from noise due to the project construction and operation phases.	Long and short-term/ Local	<p>Mitigation measures N-1 through N-4.</p> <p>BR-26 Preconstruction surveys shall be conducted in riparian areas for presence of sensitive bird species no earlier than March 15 and at least three visits shall occur between this date and June 15. If no sensitive breeding birds are detected by June 15, it</p>	Insignificant

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			can be assumed that they will not nest in that location for that year and construction can proceed. If sensitive breeding birds are detected, construction activities shall be limited to those which will not produce significant noise impacts during the breeding season of the particular bird species (e.g., March 15 to September 15). Exact breeding time interval shall be determined by the qualified biologist.	
BR.4	Impacts to wildlife in drainages due to erosion, sedimentation and dewatering.	Short- & Long-term/ Area-wide	Mitigation measures BR-17 through BR-20.	Insignificant
BR.5	Impacts to plants from dust emission due to the project construction phase.	Short-term/ Local	Mitigation measure AQ-1.	Insignificant
CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGY RESOURCES (Section 5.8)				
CR.1	Soil moving construction activities (e.g., trenching, excavating) could impact significant and important paleontology resources.	Short-term/ Local	CR-1 Prior to authorization to proceed or issuance of permits, the applicant shall submit a paleontological resources monitoring plan to the appropriate jurisdiction for review and approval. Monitoring shall be required for all surface alteration and subsurface excavation work including trenching, boring, grading, use of staging areas and access roads, and driving vehicles and equipment within the boundaries of all exposed sensitive geological formations. A qualified professional paleontologist that is approved by the Lead Agency in consultation with all affected jurisdictions shall prepare the plan. The plan shall address (but not be limited to) the following issues: 1. Training program/workshops for all construction and field workers; 2. Person(s) responsible for conducting monitoring activities; 3. How the monitoring shall be conducted and required format and content of monitoring reports; 4. Person(s) responsible for overseeing and directing the monitors; 5. Schedule for submittal of monitoring reports and person(s) responsible for review and	Insignificant

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			<p>approval of monitoring reports;</p> <p>6. Clear delineation and fencing off if necessary of sensitive geological formations/paleontology resources requiring monitoring within each pipeline reach (onsite, only the construction foreman, environmental monitor, and project engineer shall have access to this information);</p> <p>7. Physical monitoring boundaries (e.g. 100 feet each side of formation);</p> <p>8. Protocol for notifications in case of encountering of cultural resources , as well as methods of dealing with the encountered resources (e.g., collection, identification, curation);</p> <p>9. Methods to ensure site security;</p> <p>10. Protocol for notifying local authorities (i.e. Sheriff, Police) should site looting and other illegal activities occur during construction.</p> <p>CR-2 Prior to authorization to proceed or issuance of permits, the applicant shall retain a qualified professional paleontologist to monitor construction activities pursuant to the approved paleontological resources monitoring plan. The monitoring shall include inspection of exposed rock units and microscopic examination of matrix to determine if fossils are present, preparation of monthly progress reports and filed with the applicant, the Lead Agency, and the appropriate jurisdiction pursuant to the approved paleontological resources monitoring plan. The monitor (professional paleontologist or their representative) shall have authority to temporarily divert grading and construction equipment away from exposed fossils to recover the fossil specimens if fossils or other resources are encountered.</p> <p>CR-3 Prior to authorization to proceed or issuance of permits, the applicant shall present an agreement to pay associated curation fees to the chosen accredited repositories.</p> <p>In the event that fossils are discovered, the following mitigation measures shall be implemented to reduce the significance of the impacts to paleontology resources:</p> <p>CR-4 In the event fossils are discovered by the retained monitor during construction,</p>	

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			<p>the professional paleontologist or their representative shall ensure the implementation of the following measures as necessary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fossils shall be collected, prepared, tested or identified by qualified experts, and listed in a database to allow analysis; - At each fossil locality, field data forms shall record the locality, stratigraphic columns shall be measured when possible, and appropriate scientific samples submitted for analysis; and - The qualified professional paleontologist shall recommend one or more accredited repositories for collected fossils depending on the abundance and origin of those fossils. <p>CR-5 Prior to final inspection of the completed project, the applicant shall submit a final mitigation report prepared by the retained professional paleontologist to the Lead Agency, the appropriate jurisdiction, and the chosen accredited repository pursuant to the approved paleontological resources monitoring plan.</p>	
CR.3	Soil moving construction activities (e.g., trenching, excavating) could impact significant and important geomorphology resources.	Short-term/ Local	CR-1 through CR-5	Insignificant
CR.4	Soil moving construction activities (e.g., trenching, excavating) could impact significant and important prehistoric cultural resources.	Short-term/ Local	<p>CR-6 Prior to authorization to proceed, or issuance of permits, the applicant shall prepare and submit a cultural resources monitoring plan to the appropriate jurisdiction for review and approval. Monitoring shall be required for all surface alteration and subsurface excavation work including trenching, boring, grading, use of staging areas and access roads, and driving vehicles and equipment within the boundaries of all exposed sensitive cultural resources. A qualified professional archaeologist (cultural resources monitor) that is approved by the Lead Agency in consultation with all affected jurisdictions shall prepare the plan. The plan shall address (but not be limited to) the following issues:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training program for all construction involved in site disturbance and field workers; 2. Person(s) responsible for conducting monitoring activities; 3. How the monitoring shall be conducted and required format and content of monitoring reports, including any necessary archaeological re-survey of the final pipeline alignment, 	Insignificant

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			<p>assessment, designation and mapping of the sensitive cultural resource areas on final project maps, assessment and survey of any previously un-surveyed areas;</p> <p>4. Person(s) responsible for overseeing and directing the monitors;</p> <p>5. Schedule for submittal of monitoring reports and person(s) responsible for review and approval of monitoring reports;</p> <p>6. Procedures and construction methods to avoid sensitive cultural resource areas (i.e. boring conduit underneath recorded or discovered cultural resource site);</p> <p>7. Clear delineation and fencing off if necessary of sensitive cultural resource areas requiring monitoring within each sub-segment;</p> <p>8. Physical monitoring boundaries (e.g., 100 feet each side of a site);</p> <p>9. Protocol for notifications in case of encountering of cultural resources, as well as methods of dealing with the encountered resources (e.g., collection, identification, curation);</p> <p>10. Methods to ensure security of cultural resources sites;</p> <p>11. Protocol for notifying local authorities (i.e. Sheriff, Police) should site looting and other illegal activities occur during construction.</p> <p>CR-7 Prior to authorization to proceed or issuance of permits, the applicant shall submit plans to the appropriate jurisdiction for review and approval showing the boundaries of all known archaeological and historical sites and a buffer line drawn 100 feet from the boundaries of the known sites along the project route. For any pipeline segments where soil disturbance is expected and that have not been surveyed for presence of cultural resources, the Applicant shall ensure that such surveys are conducted prior to finalizing of the project plans, and results are included into the project plans and maps prior to submission for authorization. Limited activity may occur within the 100-foot buffer area (outside of the boundaries of known sites) as permitted by the appropriate jurisdiction in consultation with the cultural resources monitor. Due to high confidential nature of these documents, on site, only the construction foreman,</p>	

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			<p>environmental monitor, and project engineer shall have access to these plans.</p> <p>CR-8 Prior to authorization to proceed or issuance of permits, the construction foreman, project manager(s), and all construction workers associated with the proposed project that would be involved in site disturbance shall participate in a cultural resources training/workshop to be conducted by the approved cultural resources monitor. The training shall highlight on the significance of cultural resources and the legal consequences of looting, disturbing, destroying these resources or violating approved mitigation measures. A declaration confirming the training's occurrence shall be prepared by the monitor and signed by all persons in attendance. This signed declaration shall be submitted to the appropriate jurisdiction.</p> <p>CR-9 During any soil disturbance activities (e.g., trenching, boring, excavation) in the locations with the known or potential cultural resources, cultural resource monitoring shall be conducted by a qualified professional archaeologist (or their representative) and Native American monitor familiar with the resource types potentially present in these locations. The qualified archaeologist and Native American shall conduct monitoring activities based on the cultural resources monitoring plan.</p> <p>CR-10 The following activities shall be excluded from known designated and discovered cultural resource sites: 1) excavation; 2) staging equipment, machinery, or vehicles on undisturbed or exposed portions of the cultural resource; 3) collection, removal or unnecessary displacement of any artifacts, "eco-facts" or other cultural remains; 4) stockpiling of imported soils within the designated sensitive area; 5) removal of native soils outside a sensitive area. Every effort shall be made to contain and collect any chemical/fuel spills immediately.</p> <p>In the event of encountering of cultural resources, the following mitigation measures shall be implemented.</p> <p>CR-11 In the event unknown archaeological resources are discovered, the following standards shall apply:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction activities shall cease, and the project archaeological monitor (professional archaeologist or their representative) shall be notified so that the extent and location of discovered materials may be recorded by a qualified archaeologist and 	

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			<p>disposition of artifacts may be accomplished in accordance with state and federal law. The project archaeologist shall be responsible to notify the local jurisdiction.</p> <p>2. In the event archaeological resources are found to include human remains, or in any other case when human remains are discovered during construction, the County or City Coroner shall be notified in addition to the appropriate jurisdictions so proper disposition may be accomplished.</p> <p>CR-12 Phase II Subsurface Testing. Shall be implemented for the areas where there is a potential for intact cultural deposits to occur in the pipeline ROW. Two methods of testing may be used depending on the density of surface artifacts, surface conditions, and type of cultural site. Which specific testing would be used for which cultural resource would be determined by a qualified professional archaeologist depending on the available information at the time of the project.</p> <p>Backhoe Testing. This is a preliminary testing method designed to determine presence or absence of cultural materials particularly in a buried context. Backhoe testing is only done until the presence of cultural materials and their integrity is confirmed. For the proposed project, this testing is recommended for the Santa Ysabel Ranch area between pipeline Sta. 1185+00 and 1200+00. No definite prehistoric sites were identified on the surface in this 50-foot wide ROW area but exist on both sides of the proposed ROW. Backhoe trenches should be excavated at approximately 100-foot intervals along the proposed ROW to a depth slightly greater than the maximum depth expected for the bottom of the trench for the pipeline. If any intact cultural deposits are encountered, then a controlled excavation method should be utilized to define the nature and extent of the cultural materials.</p> <p>Controlled Excavation. In cases where surface artifacts are present within or adjacent to the pipeline ROW and could be adversely impacted by actual construction excavation or staging areas, a series of controlled test units should be excavated. The tests shall be planned and executed under a supervision of a qualified professional archaeologist. Typical size should be 1 x 1 meter, excavated in 10 or 20 cm levels, screened with 1/8" mesh or smaller screen and excavated to sterile soil. In some cases these can be placed adjacent to pavement where the pipeline is scheduled to go beneath pavement. This will expose a profile of the cultural strata and allow a determination to be made about the possibility of intact cultural materials beneath the pavement that would be impacted by</p>	

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			<p>the pipeline construction. Test units should be placed at approximately 50-foot increments depending on the density of cultural materials encountered.</p> <p>Sample Analysis. Standard analyses including C-14 dating, could be recommended by a qualified archaeologist to provide information on the boundaries, content, integrity and significance of cultural resources in the pipeline ROW. This controlled sample would be used to minimize adverse impacts by providing information to help define minor re-alignments of the pipe ROW to completely avoid impacts or greatly minimize them by locating the pipeline in the lowest density areas of the cultural deposits.</p> <p>Phase III Data Recovery Program. Finally, after all avoidance and minimizing of adverse impacts is done, this subsurface testing can be used to develop a Phase III data recovery program for all unavoidable adverse impacts to significant cultural resources.</p> <p>CR-13 Prehistoric Cultural Resource (PCR) #2. Prior to construction in this area, a small scale subsurface testing program should be conducted along the edge of the road to determine if any significant cultural materials are present and if they would be affected by the pipeline construction. If present, the testing could define the boundaries of the cultural materials and the pipeline could be moved north of the dirt road, perhaps no more than 30–50 feet to avoid adverse impacts to all cultural materials from this site.</p> <p>CR-14 PCR #4. It is recommended that the pipeline be located along the south side of the dirt road in areas of deepest cut. SLO-1169 could be completely avoided by moving the pipeline ROW upslope of the dirt road to the west by approximately 60-feet. If avoidance is not possible, additional subsurface testing would be needed to supplement existing information and define the boundaries, content and significance of the cultural resources of this site. Based on the Phase II testing, appropriate recommendations can be made regarding treatment of any significant cultural resources that would be affected by the proposed pipeline.</p> <p>A large staging area, 200-feet by 600-feet that would cover most of PCR #4 site shall be moved from this location entirely. Another location along the actual pipeline ROW shall be selected. One possible location for this staging area could be near Sta. 130+00.</p> <p>CR-15 PCR #5. It is recommended that subsurface testing be conducted along the south edge of the Boy Scout Road to determine if any cultural materials exist in the</p>	

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			<p>pipeline ROW. If the cultural deposit is shallow, the approximately 1-foot deep grading of the road may have removed the cultural deposit. If materials extend deeper, then the pipeline could encounter additional materials beneath the road. If avoidance is not possible, additional subsurface testing would be needed to define the boundaries, content and significance of the cultural resources of this site. Based on the Phase II testing, appropriate recommendations can be made regarding treatment of any significant cultural resources that would be affected by the proposed pipeline.</p> <p>CR-16 PCR #7. Due to the fact that the site has been deemed eligible for NRHP status and it is costly and time consuming to meet both state and federal requirements, it is strongly recommended that the pipeline ROW be re-aligned and moved south of Boy Scout Road before entering the west end of SLO-1180. If the pipeline remains south of it and crosses Dry Creek to meet West Perimeter Road, adverse impacts to the west locus could probably be avoided. Subsurface testing would be needed to find the best route south of SLO-1180 that would avoid impacting significant cultural materials. If re-routing were not possible, then an extensive testing and mitigation program would be required for this location.</p> <p>CR-17 PCR #9. Subsurface testing is recommended where the access road meets San Marcos Road to determine if any cultural materials from this prehistoric site are present and would be impacted. If the entrance road begins 150-feet to 300-feet east of the existing General's Road gate, it may avoid this prehistoric site. If preliminary testing cannot avoid cultural materials then additional testing would be needed to determine the boundaries, context and significance of this site and to develop appropriate recommendations.</p> <p>CR-18 PCR #14. It is recommended that the proposed pipeline be moved east approximately 100–20 feet to the toe of the slope and east of the barbed wire fence. Subsurface testing is recommended to find an area east of the proposed pipeline ROW that would avoid impacting cultural materials from this newly recorded prehistoric site. If preliminary testing cannot avoid cultural materials then, additional testing would be needed to determine significance and appropriate actions.</p> <p>CR-19 To avoid impacts to PCR #16 through #23 place the pipeline ROW adjacent to the pavement of El Camino Real and west of the rail road tracks starting just north of Sta. 2015+00 and follow that alignment through the town of Santa Margarita to</p>	

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			Sta.2105+00. CR-20 PCR #24. To avoid this prehistoric site it is recommended to move the pipeline ROW to the north side of the pavement of El Camino Real.	
CR.6	Construction of the proposed project adjacent to or in the vicinity of archaeological or historical sites may result in the looting, vandalism or destruction of cultural resources by construction employees or persons visiting the construction site.	Short-term/ Local	CR-22 In the event of discovered looting or disturbance of resources, all responsible parties shall be reported to the appropriate jurisdiction and local authorities for legal action pursuant to the approved cultural resources monitoring plan.	Insignificant
UTILITIES AND PUBLIC SERVICES (Section 5.10)				
UP.4	Impacts to Fire Protection and Emergency Response Services.	Short-term/ Regional	UP-2 A Wildland Fire Prevention Plan (WFPP) shall be required for the proposed installation of the pipeline and other facilities. This plan will help to reduce the threat of wildland fires and provide a fire safe environment to communities in the area of the proposed pipeline construction. UP-3 Final design plans for each facility shall adhere to all fire safety requirements as contained in the SLO County Fire Department and the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Developer's Guide.	Insignificant
TRANSPORTATION/CIRCULATION (Section 5.11)				
T.1	Construction associated with the project would temporarily add to local road traffic.	Short-term/ Local	T-1 All project-related traffic shall be restricted from travel on roads with a LOS of D or worse between the peak commuting hours of 7:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. and from 4:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. These include Union Rd./Highway 4; Madonna Road; Highway 227 in San Luis Obispo; Highway 101 at the junction with Highway 166, South Pismo Beach, Avila Road, Santa Fe Road, Los Osos Valley Road, Marsh Street, California Boulevard; and Highway 46 at Paso Robles, Spring Street, 13 th Street, Creston Road, Niblick Road, Airport Road and El Camino Real. T-2 A Traffic Control Plan shall be prepared to detail specific roadway construction information, road surface maintenance, pedestrian/bicycle circulation and traffic safety, parking limitations, road use restrictions, emergency response procedures, signing for closures, and public notification identifying location, scheduling, and duration of construction spread. This management plan shall be finalized and approved by the appropriate agencies as designated by the lead agencies.	Insignificant
T.2	Pipeline construction would require partial road	Short-	Measures T-2	Insignificant

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	closures and reduce the number of travel lanes during peak traffic periods for roadways with an LOS of D or worse, resulting in a disruption of traffic flow and/or traffic congestion.	term/ Local	<p>T-3 Pipeline construction across Nacimiento Lake Drive shall be scheduled to avoid late afternoons, weekends, and holidays during the summer months.</p> <p>T-4 Detours shall be planned around temporary street closures through coordination with local traffic agencies, and signs shall be provided to direct motorists to alternate routes.</p> <p>T-5 The Applicant shall ensure at least one lane remain open during construction along roadways subject to partial closure when feasible.</p> <p>T-6 The Applicant shall provide off-street parking and staging areas for storage of construction equipment, materials, and workers' vehicles.</p>	
T.3	Partial street closures would temporarily restrict access to and from private property and adjacent land uses.	Short-term/ Local	<p>Measures T-2 and T-5</p> <p>T-7 The Applicant shall ensure all driveways blocked by construction are provided with suitable means of vehicular access and egress.</p> <p>T-8 All affected parties in the vicinity of construction activities shall be notified a minimum of 30 days in advance of potential obstructions and alternative access provisions prior to the commencement of project activities.</p>	Insignificant
T.4	Construction activities could interfere with emergency response by ambulance, fire, paramedic, and police vehicles.	Short-term/ Local	<p>T-9 The Applicant shall coordinate in advance with emergency service providers to avoid restricting movements of emergency vehicles. The County Sheriff Department, fire departments, ambulance services, and paramedic services shall be notified in advance by the Applicant of the proposed locations, nature, timing, and duration of any construction activities and consulted regarding potential access restrictions that could impact their effectiveness.</p> <p>T-10 At locations where access to nearby property is blocked, provision shall be ready at all times to accommodate emergency vehicles, such as plating over trenches, short detours, and alternate routes.</p>	Insignificant
T.6	Construction activities could result in physical damage to road surfaces.	Short-term/ Local	T-13 The Applicant shall properly restore all roads disturbed by construction activities to ensure the long term protection of road surfaces and safety of roadway users.	Insignificant
T.8	A pipeline failure could disrupt traffic during repairs.	Long-term/ Local	T-14 The pipeline emergency response plan shall include traffic agency and personnel contact protocols and agencies to contact for road closures, alternative traffic routes, CalTrans, SLO County. Construction for pipeline repairs that requires road or	Insignificant

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			lane closures or endanger public safety must comply with the Manual of Traffic Controls for Construction and Maintenance Work Zones is published by CalTrans. The manual provides the basic standards for uniform types of warning signs, lights, and devices to be placed upon any public highway or street by any person engaged in performing work that interferes with or endangers the safe movement of traffic upon such highway or street, in accordance with Section 21400 of the California Vehicle Code.	
VISUAL AND AESTHETIC RESOURCES (Section 5.12)				
VR.1	Visual impacts due to long-term presence of water intake structures at Nacimiento Dam.	Long-term/ Local	<p>VR-1 The Water Intake structures shall be visually compatible in materials of construction and color with the surrounding area of the Lake Nacimiento dam incorporating natural rock facing. During construction, the Applicant's contractor shall preserve as much of the existing vegetation (trees and shrubbery) as feasible.</p> <p>VR-2 The structures shall be screened from public views with vegetation to the maximum extent feasible. Landscaping shall be provided in accordance with Section 22.04.186 of the San Luis Obispo County Land Use Ordinance and shall provide vegetation that will adequately screen the facilities.</p> <p>VR-3 The surge tank and power line shall be placed underground.</p>	Insignificant
VR.4	Visual impacts due to long-term presence of surge tank in the vicinity of Templeton treated water pipeline turnout site.	Long-term/ Local	VR-6 The surge tank shall be constructed underground in a vault to minimize aboveground equipment.	Insignificant
VR.5	Visual impacts due to long-term presence of Rocky Canyon Road storage tank and Happy Valley pump station.	Long-term/ Local	<p>VR-7 The pump station structures shall be constructed partially underground to limit the structure height to the equivalent of a one story home or barn typical of the area. The architecture of the pump station shall resemble a home or barn typical of the area.</p> <p>VR-8 No oak trees adjacent to Rocky Canyon Road shall be removed to accommodate the construction of the pump station or storage tank at this location.</p> <p>VR-9 Access roads to and around the facility shall not exceed 20 feet in width.</p> <p>VR-10 All structures at this site shall be screened from public views with vegetation to the maximum extent feasible. Landscaping shall be provided in accordance with Section 22.04.186 of the San Luis Obispo County Land Use Ordinance and shall provide vegetation that will adequately screen the facilities.</p>	Insignificant

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			<p>For the tank area where fencing surrounding the tank site would be located, landscape screening shall be provided. Landscape material must be consistent with the surrounding area, shown to do well in existing soils and conditions, be fast-growing, evergreen and drought tolerant. Shape and size of landscape material shall be in scale with proposed tank fencing or other aboveground features and surrounding native vegetation. Plans shall show how plants will be watered and what watering schedule will be applied to ensure successful and vigorous growth.</p> <p>VR-11 The border of cut slopes and fills accomplished to underground the water storage tank shall be rounded off to a minimum radius of five feet. For any visible slope cuts from Rocky Canyon Road, sufficient topsoil shall be stockpiled and reapplied or re-keyed over these visible cut areas to provide at least 8" of topsoil for the reestablishment of vegetation. As soon as the grading work has been completed, the cut and fill slopes shall be reestablished with non-invasive, fast-growing vegetation.</p>	
AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES (Section 5.13)				
AG.1	Water pipeline construction within the roads ROW has the potential to adversely impact access to and maintenance of agricultural operations.	Short-term/ Local	AG-1 Prior to and during construction, the Applicant shall coordinate construction activity time schedules with all owners of agricultural operations adjacent to the construction site. All property owners shall be notified 30-days in advance of the construction activities occurring in the vicinity of their operations.	Insignificant
AG.2	Water pipeline construction (including fence removal and trenching) along property boundaries has the potential to impact ranching and livestock operations.	Short-term/ Local	<p>AG-2 Prior to construction, the Applicant shall coordinate with landowners to discuss the timing of pipeline construction through agricultural areas containing livestock. Subject to negotiations with livestock owners, the Applicant shall either provide ample time for the livestock to be relocated during the pipeline construction, or construct a temporary fence around the pipeline corridor to keep livestock from entering the areas during construction.</p> <p>AG-3 During construction, where construction activities require removal of existing fencing adjacent to grazing lands, a temporary fence shall be installed and maintained by the Applicant to keep grazing animals away from construction activities and trenching. Trenches shall be filled, covered, or enclosed by fencing at the end of each workday to reduce chances of animal injuries. Following construction, fences and posts shall be replaced.</p>	Insignificant
AG.3	Water pipeline construction and placement of staging areas on agricultural lands have the	Short-term/	Measures DE-8, DE-12, DE-18 and DE-19	Insignificant

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Impact	Description of Impact	Scope/ Region	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
	potential to permanently impact soils on grazing and croplands due to improper soil replacement and/or reseeded efforts.	Local	<p>AG-4 During construction, trenches shall be backfilled by the Applicant in such a manner as to retain the topsoil characteristics. Where soil is disturbed on lands used for agricultural purposes, topsoil shall be stockpiled and replaced on top of trenches and excavations after the backfill operations to allow rapid revegetation of these lands following construction.</p> <p>AG-5 Upon completion of construction, areas disturbed by the project (including trenching or placement of staging areas) within agricultural grazing areas shall be re-seeded by the Applicant with a seed mixture acceptable to affected landowners.</p> <p>AG-6 All offsite staging areas shall be restricted to areas already disturbed, when feasible, and where staging would be compatible with existing land uses.</p>	
AG.4	Water pipeline construction activities have the potential to adversely impact agricultural lands through the spread of noxious weeds or wind-borne dust.	Short-term/ Local	<p>Measures AQ-1 and AQ-2</p> <p>AG-7 Prior to construction, the Applicant shall coordinate with the Agricultural Commissioner's Office to conduct a pre-construction site evaluation for purple thistle, yellow thistle and skeletonweed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Based on the pre-construction survey, the Applicant shall prepare a map showing areas of noxious weed infestation on lands both within and adjacent to the proposed project corridor, corridor access routes, and staging areas. - The Applicant shall implement equipment wash stations and other pertinent noxious weed control recommendations based on the above required map. - The Applicant shall perform post-construction surveys during the spring growing season immediately following each phase of project construction to verify whether the spread of noxious weeds has occurred. - If the post-construction survey identifies spread of noxious weeds, the Applicant shall coordinate with the affected landowner and the County Department of Agriculture to implement an appropriate eradication program. <p>AG-8 During construction, topsoil shall be segregated and replaced relative to its original distribution. To the maximum extent feasible, excavated materials shall be replaced in the same location they were removed from, and shall not be transported</p>	Insignificant

CLASS II Impacts of the Proposed Project – Treated Water Option

Impacts That Can Be Mitigated To Less Than Significant Levels

(Impacts that must be addressed in Findings that the mitigation measures would reduce the level of impact to insignificant in accordance with Section 15091 State CEQA Guidelines)

Impact	Description of Impact	Scope/ Region	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
			offsite. AG-9 Prior to construction, the Applicant will enter into a Quarantine Compliance Agreement with the San Luis Obispo County Agricultural Commissioner's Office for the prevention of movement of skeleton weed.	
RESREATIONAL RESOURCES (Section 5.14)				
REC.3	Open trench construction along the following reaches would result in short-term impacts to bicyclists: Rocky Canyon Road to Santa Margarita, Santa Margarita to the Cuesta Tunnel, Cuesta Tunnel to San Luis Obispo WTP, San Luis Obispo WTP to Highway 227/Santa Fe Road, and Highway 227.	Short-term/ Local	<p>REC-1 Prior to initiating construction, the Applicant shall coordinate with the San Luis Obispo County Department of Public Works and provide signage along the length of all affected roads advising bicyclists of the temporary construction and the estimated period of construction along these routes. The signage should also alert bicyclists and vehicular traffic of the need to exercise caution.</p> <p>REC-2 During construction of segments at the edge of or off pavement, the construction crews shall keep all pot hole and bore equipment and trenching equipment off of the paved roadway to the maximum extent feasible to allow bicyclists to continue to use the road. (Note: Exceptions to this measure shall include situations where sensitive habitat is located adjacent to roadways and where safety issues exist.)</p> <p>REC-3 During construction when equipment is located in the roadway, the Applicant shall provide one flag person to separately guide bicyclists and motor vehicles past the construction zone.</p> <p>REC-4 Upon completion of construction within this subsection, the Applicant shall replace all bicycle lanes that have been damaged by the construction process to County standards (or other jurisdictional standards such as the various Cities if applicable) for Class I and Class II bicycle lanes, as appropriate. In addition, if any paint is scuffed, the Applicant shall repaint the affected bicycle lane markings.</p>	Insignificant
REC.4	Partial loss of access to recreational opportunities at Laguna Lake Park due to water pipeline installation activities along Reach No. 10 (Sta. 2520+00-2935+00) near Dalidio Drive in San Luis Obispo.	Short-term/ Local	<p>REC-5 Prior to authorization to proceed or issuance of permits, the Applicant shall coordinate with the City of San Luis Obispo Parks and Recreation Department (SLOPRD) for the project schedule so that the SLOPRD can minimize conflicts with any special events that are scheduled during the construction period.</p> <p>REC-6 Prior to authorization to proceed or issuance of permits, the Applicant shall coordinate with the SLOPRD and City of San Luis Obispo Public Works Department to provide signage directing traffic around construction activity.</p>	Insignificant

CLASS III Impacts of the Proposed Project – Treated Water Option
Impacts That Are Adverse But Not Significant

Impact	Description of Impact	Scope/ Region	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY (Section 5.1)				
WQ.2	Increased turbidity impacts from construction work within the water bodies.	Short-term/ Local	No mitigation measures have been identified.	Insignificant
WQ-5	Impacts to groundwater from sea water intrusion in Salinas Basin.	Long-term/ Regional	No mitigation measures have been identified.	Insignificant
AIR QUALITY (Section 5.4)				
AQ.3	Increased emissions of toxic compounds due to the project could result in increased health risks.	Long-term/ Regional	AQ-1 through AQ-5 No additional mitigation measures have been identified.	Insignificant
AQ.4	Project Conformity with the Clean Air Act.	Long-term/ Regional	No mitigation measures have been identified.	Insignificant
AQ.5	Project Consistency with the County Clean Air Plan.	Long-term/ Regional	No mitigation measures have been identified.	Insignificant
NOISE (Section 5.5)				
N.2	Operations noise from pumps would increase long-term ambient noise levels.	Long-term/ Local	N-5 Noise-generating equipment associated with operation of pump stations shall be enclosed to reduce noise levels to near ambient conditions. At the 60% design phase for each pump station, plans shall be reviewed by a qualified acoustical engineer to assure that noise levels meet the standards of the County Noise Element. N-6 If necessary to achieve the noise attenuation levels specified in N-5, pumps shall be set below grade, i.e. in a basement in the noise-attenuating building, to further reduce noise impacts.	Insignificant
HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (Section 5.6)				
HM.1	During construction of the proposed pipeline on the Camp Roberts property, unexploded military ordnance could be encountered, which could expose construction workers to explosion hazards	Long-term/ Local	No mitigation measures have been identified.	Insignificant
HM.4	Releases of hazardous or flammable materials during construction could pose risks of fire or contamination.	Long-term/ Local	HM-5 The HazMat Contingency Plan shall outline response actions including (at a minimum) clean-up and reporting procedures, clean-up equipment and supplies, and personnel responsibilities. As part of the plan, the Contractor shall be required to store fuels, oils, and other hazardous materials in sealed containers (tanks, cans or drums) located in storage basins within designated staging areas. The storage basins shall be located at a minimum distance of 25 feet from all natural/man-made drainages or surface water bodies and should be lined and surrounded by protective dikes or other types of secondary containment to provide sufficient volume to	Insignificant

CLASS III Impacts of the Proposed Project – Treated Water Option

Impacts That Are Adverse But Not Significant

Impact	Description of Impact	Scope/ Region	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
			contain any spills. HM-6 The HazMat Contingency Plan shall state that the Contractor shall provide for the implementation of traffic control and site control (i.e., access, fencing, drainage) to reduce the potential for accidents to occur. Fire extinguishers should be stationed in all vehicles and at strategic locations onsite. HM-7 The HazMat Contingency Plan shall state that the Contractor shall be required to conduct routine inspection and maintenance of construction vehicles and equipment.	
HM.5	Contaminated materials in the soil could enter into the pipeline expose water users to contamination and pose health risks..	Long-term/ Area-wide	No mitigation measures have been identified.	Insignificant
HM.7	Accidental release of large quantities of treated water into a fresh water body could be harmful to the organisms in the water body.	Long-term/ Local	HM-11 The Applicant shall make provisions to test the proposed pipeline with water that has not been disinfected (no chemicals that have a potential to harm aquatic organisms have been added) and to determine a way of safely disposing of the test water.	Insignificant
BIOLOGY (Section 5.7)				
BR.6 (HM.7)	Impacts to aquatic life from treated water spills in case the treated water pipeline ruptures during operational phase of the project.	Long-term/ Local	Mitigation measure HM-11.	Insignificant
BR.7	Impacts to fish in Lake Nacimiento due to pumping through the water intake during operational phase of the project.	Long-term/ Local	No mitigation measures have been identified.	Insignificant
BR.8	Impacts to fisheries during operational phase of the project.	Long-term/ Area-wide	No mitigation measures have been identified.	Insignificant
CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGY RESOURCES (Section 5.8)				
CR.2	Soil moving construction activities (e.g., trenching, excavating) could impact significant and important geology resources.	Long-term/ Local	No mitigation measures are necessary.	Insignificant
CR.5	Soil moving construction activities (e.g., trenching, excavating) could impact significant and important historical cultural resources.	Long-term/ Local	No mitigation measures have been identified.	Insignificant
PUBLIC SERVICES (Section 5.10)				
UP.1	Impacts to Water Services during construction.	Short- and Long-term/	UP-1 To mitigate potential adverse impacts to potable water supplies due to short-term use during construction, all contractors should use	Insignificant

CLASS III Impacts of the Proposed Project – Treated Water Option
Impacts That Are Adverse But Not Significant

Impact	Description of Impact	Scope/ Region	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
		Regional	(maximally as feasible) non-potable water sources for dust mitigation and other non-drinking purposes.	
UP.3	Impacts to Energy Resources.	Short- and Long-term/ Regional	No mitigation measures have been identified.	Insignificant
UP.5	Impacts to Law Enforcement.	Short- and Long-term/ Regional	No mitigation measures have been identified.	Insignificant
UP.6	Impacts to Waste Disposal Services.	Short- and Long-term/ Regional	No mitigation measures have been identified.	Insignificant
UP.7	Impacts to School facilities.	Long-term/ Regional	No mitigation measures have been identified.	Insignificant
UP.8	Impacts to roads and road maintenance.	Short-term/ Local	No mitigation measures have been identified.	Insignificant
TRANSPORTATION/CIRCULATION (Section 5.11)				
T.5	Pedestrian circulation would be affected by project activities if pedestrians are unable to pass through a construction zone.	Short-term/ Local	T-11 The Applicant shall designate alternative routes, accessible to disabled persons, when construction activities obstruct pedestrian routes. T-12 At locations where trenching activities cross sidewalks or other established pedestrian routes, plating shall be provided to maintain access to these routes.	Insignificant
T.7	Operation of WTPs, pump stations and pipeline would add truck traffic on local roads.	Long-term/ Local	No mitigation measures have been identified.	Insignificant
VISUAL AND AESTHETIC RESOURCES (Section 5.12)				
VR.2	Visual impacts due to long-term presence of WTP, WTP storage tanks and the pump station	Long-term/ Local	VR-4 The tanks shall be a neutral or dark, non-contrasting color, and landscape screening shall be provided. Landscaping shall be provided in accordance with Section 22.04.186 of the San Luis Obispo County Land Use Ordinance and shall provide vegetation that will adequately screen the facilities. Landscape material must be consistent with the surrounding area, shown to do well in existing soils and conditions, be fast-growing, evergreen and drought tolerant. Shape and size of landscape material shall be in scale with proposed tanks and surrounding native vegetation. Plans shall show how plants will be watered and what watering schedule will be applied to ensure successful and vigorous growth.	Insignificant

CLASS III Impacts of the Proposed Project – Treated Water Option
Impacts That Are Adverse But Not Significant

Impact	Description of Impact	Scope/ Region	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
VR.3	Visual impacts due to long-term presence of Salinas River suspended pipe crossing.	Long-term/ Local	VR-5 The perimeter of the suspended pipe crossing structural support shall be concealed using vegetation that is compatible with the surrounding area..	Insignificant
VR.6	Visual impacts due to long-term presence of Cuesta Tunnel Storage Tank.	Long-term/ Local	VR-12 The tank shall be a neutral or dark, non-contrasting color, and landscape screening shall be provided. Landscaping shall be provided in accordance with Section 22.04.186 of the San Luis Obispo County Land Use Ordinance and shall provide vegetation that will adequately screen the facilities. Landscape material must be consistent with the surrounding area, shown to do well in existing soils and conditions, be fast-growing, evergreen and drought tolerant. Shape and size of landscape material shall be in scale with proposed tank and surrounding native vegetation. Plans shall show how plants will be watered and what watering schedule will be applied to ensure successful and vigorous growth. During construction, the Applicant's contractor shall preserve as much of the existing vegetation (trees and shrubbery) as feasible.	Insignificant
VR.7	Visual impacts due to long-term presence of turnouts and air release valves.	Long-term/ Local	No mitigation is necessary.	Insignificant
VR.8	Visual impacts due to change in the Lake Nacimiento water levels resulting from the release of additional water.	Long-term/ Local	No mitigation is necessary.	Insignificant
RECREATIONAL RESOURCES (Section 5.14)				
REC.1	The partial relocation of a log boom 500 feet from the intake location would prohibit all recreational activity on approximately 2 additional acres of lake surface area.	Long-term/ Local	No mitigation measure has been identified.	Insignificant
REC.2	Implementation of the proposed project could result in adverse impacts to recreational resources at Lake Nacimiento, as compared to historic conditions, due to the additional lowering of water levels to elevations below 748 feet during periods of drought.	Long-term/ Local	No mitigation measure has been identified.	Insignificant
SOCIOECONOMIC RESOURCES (Section 5.15)				
SE.1	Water pipeline construction activities located within the road ROWs near business centers (Paso Robles, Santa Margarita, and San Luis Obispo) have the potential to cause adverse impacts to industries located within and adjacent to project areas by impeding standard business practices. The majority of businesses that would be affected for the short-term are those located within or adjacent to construction areas on North River Road, El	Short term/ Local	Mitigation measures T-1, T-2, T-3, T-7, T-8, T-11 and T-12	Insignificant

CLASS III Impacts of the Proposed Project – Treated Water Option
Impacts That Are Adverse But Not Significant

Impact	Description of Impact	Scope/ Region	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
	Camino Real in Santa Margarita, at the intersection of Dalidio Drive and Madonna Road, along Dalidio Drive, Prado Road extension, and Highway 227. These businesses may experience short-term impedance to business caused by road closures in front of businesses, some difficulties accessing store fronts, and nuisance to patrons from construction activities. This impedance to business would average one to two days during construction (based on construction of 50 to 100 feet of pipeline per day).			
SE.2	Implementation of the proposed project would result in insignificant adverse impacts to businesses that rely on tourism/recreational activities at Lake Nacimiento, as compared to historic conditions, due to the additional lowering of water levels to elevations below 748 feet.	Long-term/ Local	No mitigation measure has been identified.	Insignificant
SE.3	Implementation of the proposed project would result in insignificant adverse impacts to property values surrounding Lake Nacimiento resulting from changes in lake levels.	Long-term/ Local	No mitigation measure has been identified.	Insignificant

CLASS IV Impacts of the Proposed Project – Treated Water Option Beneficial Impacts

Impact	Description of Impact	Scope/ Region	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
	ALL ISSUE AREAS			
	UP.2	Impacts to Water Services during operation.	Long-term/ Local	No mitigation measures are necessary.
	There are no Class IV Impacts in any other issue areas for the Treated Water Option			

CLASS I Impacts of the Proposed Project – Raw Water Option**Impacts That May Not Be Fully Mitigated To Less Than Significant Levels**

(Impacts that must be addressed in a “statement of overriding consideration” if the project is approved in accordance with Sections 15091 and 15093 of the State CEQA Guidelines)

Impact	Description of Impact	Scope/ Region	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
AIR QUALITY (Section 5.4)				
	Impact AQ.1 would be the same as for the Treated Water Option – Significant. There will be no other Class I Impacts in this issue area for the Raw Water Option.			
OTHER ISSUE AREAS				
	There are no Class I Impacts in any other issue areas for the Raw Water Option			

CLASS II Impacts of the Proposed Project – Raw Water Option

Impacts That Can Be Mitigated To Less Than Significant Levels

(Impacts that must be addressed in Findings that the mitigation measures would reduce the level of impact to insignificant in accordance with Section 15091 State CEQA Guidelines)

Impact	Description of Impact	Scope/ Region	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY (Section 5.1)				
Impacts WQ.1, WQ.3 and WQ.4 would be the same as for Treated Water Option – Class II, Insignificant. Mitigation Measures WQ-1, WQ-2 and WQ-3 would apply.				
WQ.6	Potential degradation of groundwater quality resulting from aquifer discharge using Lake Nacimiento water containing elevated metals concentrations.	Long-term/ Area-wide	WQ-4 Operation of the intake structure shall be managed to minimize the concentration of total metals in NWP water deliveries. WQ-5 NWP raw water discharge areas shall be designed to allow raw water to percolate and flow through the subsurface a minimum of 150 feet before reaching a recovery well.	Insignificant
WQ.7	Potential nuisances caused by the presence of vegetation in the ponds and/or eutrophication.	Long-term/ Local	WQ-6 Clear vegetation in pond areas during construction and design ponds to allow for periodic drying and cleaning	Insignificant
WQ.8	Impacts from lack of sufficient capacity of the Paso Robles Discharge Area to take full NWP deliveries.	Long-term/ Local	WQ-7 Operate as a Discharge Area, with facility design that incorporates direct mixing and off-site transport of NWP water with Salinas River flows and surfacing underflow. WQ-8 Develop new source capacity for underflow recovery. Assess environmental impacts in supplemental study. This mitigation is not required until such time as the City of Paso Robles desires to do so.	Insignificant
WQ.9	Impacts from lack of sufficient capacity of the City of Paso Robles' Thunderbird well field to extract the total combined water right to Salinas River underflow after adding the NWP water right.	Long-term/ Local	WQ-7 and WQ-8	Insignificant
GEOLOGY (Section 5.2)				
Impacts GS.1 through GS.3 would be the same as for the Treated Water Option - Class II, Insignificant. Mitigation Measures GS-1 through GS-3 would apply.				
DRAINAGE, EROSION, and SEDIMENTATION (Section 5.3)				
Impacts DE.1 through DE.6 would be the same as for Treated Water Option – Class II, Insignificant. Mitigation Measures DE-1 through DE-19 would apply.				
DE.7	Potentially significant impact of high river flow or bank erosion resulting in damage to branch pipelines or discharge piping in the three discharge areas.	Long-term/ Local	DE-20 The Lead or Responsible Agency shall implement a regular inspection and maintenance program to detect and repair damaged discharge piping, and to monitor bank erosion. Annual repairs or repairs following high stream flows should be anticipated as long as the system is in place. DE-21 Design discharge piping in river channel to be flexible or to have flexible couplings between pipe joints.	Insignificant

CLASS II Impacts of the Proposed Project – Raw Water Option

Impacts That Can Be Mitigated To Less Than Significant Levels

(Impacts that must be addressed in Findings that the mitigation measures would reduce the level of impact to insignificant in accordance with Section 15091 State CEQA Guidelines)

Impact	Description of Impact	Scope/ Region	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
			DE-22 Discharge system shall be designed so that concentrated flows do not discharge onto an unprotected river bank.	
AIR QUALITY (Section 5.4)				
Impact AQ.2 would be the same as for Treated Waster Option – Class II, Insignificant. Mitigation Measures AQ-5 and AQ-6 would apply.				
NOISE (Section 5.5)				
Impacts N.1 and N.3 would be the same as for Treated Waster Option – Class II, Insignificant. Mitigation Measures N-1 through N-4 and N.7 would apply.				
HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (Section 5.6)				
Impacts HM.2, HM.3 and HM.6 would be the same as for Treated Waster Option – Class II, Insignificant. Mitigation Measures HM-1 through HM-4 and HM-8 through HM-10 would apply.				
BIOLOGY (Section 5.7)				
BR.9	Impacts to riparian habitat due to construction of the water discharge areas in the vicinity of Salinas River.	Long term/ Local	Mitigation measures BR-22, BR-23 and BR-25.	Insignificant
CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGY RESOURCES (Section 5.8)				
Impacts CR.1, CR.3, CR.4 and CR.6 would be the same as for Treated Waster Option – Class II, Insignificant. Mitigation Measures CR-1 through CR-21 would apply.				
UTILITIES AND PUBLIC SERVICES (Section 5.10)				
Impact UP.4 would be the same as for Treated Waster Option – Class II, Insignificant. Mitigation Measures UP-2 and UP-3 would apply.				
TRANSPORTATION/CIRCULATION (Section 5.11)				
Impacts T.1 though T.4, T.6 and T.8 would be the same as for Treated Waster Option – Class II, Insignificant. Mitigation Measures T-1 through T-10, T-13 and T-14 would apply.				
VISUAL AND AESTHETIC RESOURCES (Section 5.12)				
Impacts VR.1, VR.4 and VR.5 would be the same as for Treated Waster Option – Class II, Insignificant. Mitigation Measures VR-1 through VR-3, VR-5 and VR-7 through VR-11 would apply.				
AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES (Section 5.13)				
Impacts AG.1 though AG.4 would be the same as for Treated Waster Option – Class II, Insignificant. Mitigation Measures AG-1 through AG-9 would apply.				
RECREATIONAL RESOURCES (Section 5.14)				
Impacts REC.3 and REC.4 would be the same as for Treated Waster Option – Class II, Insignificant. Mitigation Measures REC-1 through REC-6 would apply.				
REC.5	Portions of the adopted Salinas River Trail System may need to be re-routed due to the construction of water discharge facilities.	Long-term/ Local	REC-7 Prior to construction, the water purveyor responsible for the individual discharge facility construction shall provide for a 25-foot wide trail corridor easement, subject to County review, to connect those impacted portions of the Salinas River Trail System.	Insignificant

CLASS II Impacts of the Proposed Project – Raw Water Option**Impacts That Can Be Mitigated To Less Than Significant Levels**

(Impacts that must be addressed in Findings that the mitigation measures would reduce the level of impact to insignificant in accordance with Section 15091 State CEQA Guidelines)

Impact	Description of Impact	Scope/ Region	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
SOCIOECONOMIC RESOURCES (Section 5.15)				
There are no Class II impacts in this issue area.				

CLASS III Impacts of the Proposed Project – Raw Water Option

Impacts That Are Adverse But Not Significant

Impact	Description of Impact	Scope/ Region	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY (Section 5.1)				
Impacts WQ.2 and WQ.5 would be the same as for Treated Water Option – Class III, Insignificant.				
AIR QUALITY (Section 5.4)				
Impacts AQ.3 through AQ.5 would be the same as for Treated Water Option – Class III, Insignificant. Mitigation Measures AQ-1 through AQ-6 would apply.				
NOISE (Section 5.5)				
Impact N.2 would be the same as for Treated Water Option – Class III, Insignificant. Mitigation Measures N-5 and N.6 would apply.				
HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (Section 5.6)				
Impacts HM.1, HM.4, HM.5 and HM.7 would be the same as for Treated Water Option – Class III, Insignificant. Mitigation Measures HM-5 through HM-7 and HM-11 would apply.				
BIOLOGY (Section 5.7)				
Impacts BR.6 through BR.8 would be the same as for Treated Water Option – Class III, Insignificant.				
CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGY RESOURCES (Section 5.8)				
Impacts CR.2 and CR.5 would be the same as for Treated Water Option – Class III, Insignificant.				
LAND USE (Section 5.9)				
There are no additional Class III Land Use Impacts that are not described in other issue areas.				
UTILITIES AND PUBLIC SERVICES (Section 5.10)				
Impacts UP.1, UP.3, and UP.5 through UP.8 would be the same as for Treated Waster Option – Class III, Insignificant. Mitigation Measure UP-1 would apply.				
TRANSPORTATION/CIRCULATION (Section 5.11)				
Impacts T.5 and T.7 would be the same as for Treated Waster Option – Class III, Insignificant. Mitigation Measures T-11 and T-12 would apply.				
VISUAL AND AESTHETIC RESOURCES (Section 5.12)				
Impacts VR.2, VR.3, and VR.6 though VR.8 would be the same as for Treated Waster Option – Class III, Insignificant. Mitigation Measures VR-4, VR-5 and VR-12 would apply.				
VR.9	Visual impacts due to long-term presence of river discharge facilities.	Long-term/ Local	Measure VR-9.	Insignificant
RECREATIONAL RESOURCES (Section 5.14)				
Impacts REC.1 and REC.2 would be the same as for Treated Waster Option – Class III, Insignificant.				
SOCIOECONOMIC RESOURCES (Section 5.15)				
Impacts SE.1, SE.2 and SE.3 would be the same as for Treated Waster Option – Class III, Insignificant.				

CLASS IV Impacts of the Proposed Project – Raw Water Option

Beneficial Impacts

Impact	Description of Impact	Scope/ Region	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
ALL ISSUE AREAS				
	Impact UP.2 would be the same as for Treated Waster Option – Class IV, Beneficial.			
	There are no Class IV Impacts in any other issue areas for the Raw Water Option			

Alternatives Impact Summary Tables

This portion of the impact summary tables provides a list of the new impacts, similar impacts that require additional mitigation measures or impacts for which the level of significance has changed compared to the proposed project for the alternatives evaluated throughout the EIR. Many of the impacts identified for the proposed project would also apply to the alternatives. The table below provides a list of all of the proposed project's impacts and identifies which ones apply to the various alternatives. Impacts that are common to the proposed projects and an alternative are not listed in the alternative impact tables unless the impact class has changed. The reader is referred to the impact summary tables for the Proposed Project for these common impacts.

There is no listing of any impacts for the No Project Alternatives since there are no new impacts that are not already identified for the proposed project. The table below provides a list of the impacts from the proposed project that apply to the No Project Alternative.

The table below provides a list of all impacts from the proposed project that apply to Phased Treated and Raw Water alternative.

There is no listing of Class IV impacts for any of the alternatives because there are no Class IV impacts that are identified for the proposed project or for the alternatives.

Impact	Impact Description	Class ^a T/R	1	2	3
WQ.1	Potentially significant impact of degradation of surface water quality and groundwater quality due to contamination by fuel or other materials related to construction activities.	II/II	–	√	√
WQ.2	Increased turbidity impacts from construction work within the water bodies.	III/III	–	√	√
WQ.3	Potentially significant impact from interruption or reduction of water deliveries during drought and resulting water shortages to the participants.	II/II	√	√	√
WQ.4	Potential impact of prolonged (over one week) shutdown of releases from Nacimiento Lake during minimum pool conditions, resulting in water shortages at Water World Resorts and Heritage Ranch.	II/II	–	√	√
WQ.5	Significant impacts to groundwater from sea water intrusion in Salinas Basin.	III/III	–	√	√
WQ.6	Potential degradation of groundwater quality resulting from aquifer discharge using Nacimiento Lake water containing elevated metals concentrations.	–/II	–	√	√
WQ.7	Potential nuisances caused by the presence of vegetation in the ponds and/or eutrophication.	–/II	–	√ ↑	√
WQ.8	Impacts from lack of sufficient capacity of the Paso Robles Discharge Area to take full NWP deliveries.	–/II	–	√	√
WQ.9	Impacts from lack of sufficient capacity of the City of Paso Robles' Thunderbird well field to extract the total combined water right to Salinas River underflow after adding the NWP water right.	–/II	–	√	√
WQ.10	For the 1997 south side intake location and design, there would be an increased potential for turbidity in discharges from the MCWRA power plant during NWP intake construction.	–/–	–	I	–
GS.1	Ground rupture along the Rinconada fault could damage project facilities.	II/II	–	√ ↓	√

Impact Summary Tables – Alternatives

Impact	Impact Description	Class^a T/R	1	2	3
GS.2	Locating the Rocky Canyon Water Storage Tank and Happy Valley Pump Station on/within the Rinconada fault zone may result in poor foundation conditions as well as possible fault rupture.	II/II	–	√ ↓	√
GS.3	Excavation in rock or soils containing asbestos may cause risk to human health.	II/II	–	√	√
DE.1	Potentially significant impact of changes to surface water flow patterns during construction.	II/II	–	√	√
DE.2	Potentially significant impact of damage to construction sites if flood flows occur while a pipeline is being installed in a streambed.	II/II	–	√	√
DE.3	Potentially significant impacts to surface waters of increased turbidity and sedimentation, and to groundwater recharge in streams crossed and paralleled due to clearing, grading, trenching, and backfilling activities.	II/II	–	√ ↑	√
DE.4	Potentially significant impact of erosion and downstream sedimentation from a pipeline rupture.	II/II	–	√ ↑	√
DE.5	Potentially significant impact of scouring occurring in stream channels that expose buried pipeline or undermine suspended pipe crossing abutments or cable caissons.	II/II	–	√	√
DE.6	Potentially significant impact of increased or concentrated storm runoff flowing onto erodible soils from impervious surfaces.	II/II	–	√	√
DE.7	Potentially significant impact of high river flow or bank erosion resulting in damage to branch pipelines or discharge piping in the three discharge areas.	II/II	–	√	√ ↓
AQ.1	Construction activities would generate air emissions that would impact air quality in the area.	I/I	–	√	√
AQ.2	Operations of the project facilities would generate air emissions that could impact air quality in the area.	II/II ↓	–	√	√
AQ.3	Increased emissions of toxic compounds due to the project could result in increased health risks.	III/III ↓	–	√	√
AQ.4	Project Conformity with the Clean Air Act.	III/III	–	√	√
AQ.5	Project Consistency with the County Clean Air Plan.	III/III	–	√	√
N.1	Construction noise would temporarily increase ambient daytime noise levels along the pipeline route and near the pump station and WTP sites.	II/II	–	√	√
N.2	Operations noise from pumps would increase long-term ambient noise levels.	III/III	–	II	√
N.3	Periodic testing and emergency use of generators would increase short-term ambient noise levels near the pump stations.	II/II	–	√	√
HM.1	During construction of the proposed pipeline on the Camp Roberts property, unexploded military ordnance could be encountered, which could expose construction workers to explosion hazards.	III/III	–	–	√
HM.2	Earth-moving operations during construction could uncover contaminated soils and other hazardous materials, including naturally occurring asbestos, creating health risks to construction workers and public.	II/II	–	√	√
HM.3	During construction, hazardous utilities could be damaged by construction equipment. This could expose construction workers and public to hazardous materials transported by the damaged pipelines.	II/II	–	√	√
HM.4	Releases of hazardous or flammable materials during construction could pose risks of fire or contamination.	III/III	–	√	√

Impact Summary Tables – Alternatives

Impact	Impact Description	Class^a T/R	1	2	3
HM.5	Contaminated materials in the soil could enter into the pipeline expose water users to contamination and pose health risks.	III/III ↓	–	√	√
HM.6	During operation of the WTP, the employees and public could be exposed to the hazardous chemicals transported to, used, and stored at the plant.	II/–	–	√ ↑	√
HM.7	Accidental release of large quantities of treated water into a fresh water body could be harmful to the organisms in the water body.	III/–	–	√	√
BR.1	Potentially significant impacts to terrestrial biological resources from heavy construction machinery and various construction activities.	II/II	–	√ ↓	√
BR.2	Impacts to riparian, water and wet lands habitats and their biological resources from construction activities.	II/II	–	√ ↓	√
BR.3	Impacts to wildlife from noise due to the project construction and operation phases.	II/II	–	√	√
BR.4	Impacts to wildlife in drainages due to erosion, sedimentation and dewatering.	II/II	–	√ ↓	√
BR.5	Impacts to plants from dust emission due to the project construction phase.	II/II	–	√	√
BR.6	Impacts to aquatic life from treated water spills in case of the treated water pipeline rupture during operational phase of the project.	III/–	–	√	√
BR.7	Impacts to fish in the Nacimiento Lake due to pumping through the water intake during operational phase of the project.	III/III	–	√	√
BR.8	Impacts to fisheries during operational phase of the project.	III/III	–	√	√
BR.9	Impacts to riparian habitat due to construction of the water discharge areas in the vicinity of Salinas River.	–/II	–	√	√
CR.1	Soil moving construction activities (e.g., trenching, excavating) could impact significant and important paleontology resources.	II/II	–	√	√
CR.2	Soil moving construction activities (e.g., trenching, excavating) could impact significant and important geology resources.	III/III	–	√	√
CR.3	Soil moving construction activities (e.g., trenching, excavating) could impact significant and important geomorphology resources.	II/II	–	√	√
CR.4	Soil moving construction activities (e.g., trenching, excavating) could impact significant and important prehistoric cultural resources.	II/II	–	√	√
CR.5	Soil moving construction activities (e.g., trenching, excavating) could impact significant and important historical cultural resources.	III/III	–	√	√
CR.6	Construction of the proposed project adjacent to or in the vicinity of archaeological or historical sites may result in the looting, vandalism or destruction of cultural resources by construction employees or persons visiting the construction site.	II/II	–	√	√
UP.1	Impacts to Water Services during construction.	III/III ↓	–	√	√
UP.2	Impacts to Water Services during operation.	IV/IV	–	√	√
UP.3	Impacts to Energy Resources.	III/III ↓	–	√ ↑	√
UP.4	Impacts to Fire Protection and Emergency Response Services.	II/II ↓	–	√	√

Impact Summary Tables – Alternatives

Impact	Impact Description	Class^a T/R	1	2	3
UP.5	Impacts to Law Enforcement.	III/III ↓	–	√	√
UP.6	Impacts to Waste Disposal Services.	III/III ↓	–	√ ↑	√
UP.7	Impacts to school facilities.	III/III ↓	–	√ ↑	√
UP.8	Impacts to roads and road maintenance.	III/III ↓	–	√	√
T.1	Construction associated with the project would temporarily add to local road traffic.	II/II	–	√	√
T.2	Pipeline construction would require partial road closures and reduce the number of travel lanes during peak traffic periods for roadways with an LOS of D or worse, resulting in a disruption of traffic flow and/or traffic congestion.	II/II	–	I	√
T.3	Partial street closures would temporarily restrict access to and from private property and adjacent land uses.	II/II	–	I	√
T.4	Construction activities could interfere with emergency response by ambulance, fire, paramedic, and police vehicles.	II/II	–	√	√
T.5	Pedestrian circulation would be affected by project activities if pedestrians are unable to pass through a construction zone.	III/III	–	√	√
T.6	Construction activities could result in physical damage to road surfaces.	II/II	–	√	√
T.7	Operation of WTP, pump stations and pipeline would add truck traffic on local roads.	III/III ↓	–	√	√
T.8	A pipeline failure could disrupt traffic during repairs.	II/II	–	I	√
VR.1	Visual impacts due to long-term presence of water intake structures at Nacimiento Dam.	II/II	–	I	√
VR.2	Visual impacts due to long-term presence of WTP, WTP storage tanks and the pump station.	III/III ↓	–	II	√
VR.3	Visual impacts due to long-term presence of Salinas River crossing pipe bridge.	III/III	–	–	√
VR.4	Visual impacts due to long-term presence of Air Chamber in the vicinity of Templeton treated water pipeline turnout site.	II/II	–	√	√
VR.5	Visual impacts due to long-term presence of Rocky Canyon Road storage tank and Happy Valley pump station.	II/II	–	–	√
VR.6	Visual impacts due to long-term presence of Cuesta Tunnel Storage Tank.	III/III	–	II	√
VR.7	Visual impacts due to long-term presence of turnouts and air release valves.	III/III	–	√	√
VR.8	Visual impacts due to change in the Nacimiento Lake level resulting from the release of additional water.	III/III	–	√	√
VR.9	Visual impacts due to long-term presence of river discharge facilities.	–/III	–	√	√
VR.10	Visual impacts due to long-term presence of storage tank 1A and pump station No.2.	–/–	–	II	–
VR.11	Visual impacts due to long-term presence of California Mens Colony (CMC) WTP.	–/–	–	III	–
VR.12	Visual impacts due to long-term presence of Templeton WTP.	–/–	–	II	–
VR.13	Visual impacts due to long-term presence of Santa Margarita WTP.	–/–	–	II	–
AG.1	Water pipeline construction within the roads ROW has the potential to adversely impact access to and maintenance of agricultural operations.	II/II	–	√	√
AG.2	Water pipeline construction (including fence removal and trenching) along property boundaries has the potential to impact ranching and livestock operations.	II/II	–	√	√

Impact Summary Tables – Alternatives

Impact	Impact Description	Class^a T/R	1	2	3
AG.3	Water pipeline construction and placement of staging areas on agricultural lands have the potential to permanently impact soils on grazing and croplands due to improper soil replacement and/or reseeding efforts.	II/II	–	√	√
AG.4	Water pipeline construction activities have the potential to adversely impact agricultural lands through the spread of noxious weeds or wind-borne dust.	II/II	–	√	√
AG.5	The pipeline alignment would displace some vineyards and orchards during construction.	–/–	–	III	–
REC.1	The installation of a log boom 500 feet from the intake location would prohibit all recreational activity on approximately 6 acres of lake surface area.	III/III	–	–	√
REC.2	Implementation of the proposed project would result in insignificant adverse impacts to recreational resources at Nacimiento Lake, as compared to historic conditions, due to the additional lowering of water levels to elevations below 748 feet.	III/III	–	√	√
REC.3	Open trench construction along the following reaches would result in short-term impacts to bicyclists: Rocky Canyon Road to Santa Margarita, Santa Margarita to the Cuesta Tunnel, Cuesta Tunnel to San Luis Obispo WTP, San Luis Obispo WTP to Highway 227/Santa Fe Road, and Highway 227.	II/II	–	√	√
REC.4	Partial loss of access to recreational opportunities at Laguna Lake Park due to water pipeline installation activities along Reach No. 10 (Sta. 2520+00-2935+00) near Dalidio Drive in San Luis Obispo.	II/II	–	√	√
REC.5	Portions of the adopted Salinas River Trail System may need to be re-routed due to the construction of water recharge facilities associated with the raw water alternative.	–/II	–	–	√
SE.1	Water pipeline construction activities located within the road ROWs near urban business centers (Paso Robles, Templeton, Atascadero, Santa Margarita, and San Luis Obispo) have the potential to cause adverse impacts to industries located within and adjacent to project areas by impeding standard business practices.	III/III	–	√ ↑	√
SE.2	Implementation of the proposed project would result in insignificant adverse impacts to businesses that rely on tourism/recreational activities at Nacimiento Lake, as compared to historic conditions, due to the additional lowering of water levels to elevations below 748 feet.	III/III	–	√	√
SE.3	Implementation of the proposed project would result in insignificant adverse impacts to property values surrounding Nacimiento Lake resulting from changes in lake levels.	III/III	–	√	√
G.1	Approval of the NWP could result in additional growth or rate of growth in areas now subject to water resource constraints.	I/I	–	√	√

Notes: a. Class T/R = Class of the residual impact for Treated Water Option/Class of residual impact for Raw Water Option.

Column 1 = No Project Alternative;

Column 2 = NWP 1997 EIR Alternative;

Column 3 = Phased Raw and Treated Water Alternative.

√ = same impact class and severity as the proposed project.

↓ = severity of the impact is slightly decreased without change in impact Class.

↑ = severity of the impact is slightly increased without change in impact Class.

– = no impact.

CLASS I Impacts of the NWP 1997 EIR Alternative
Impacts That May Not Be Fully Mitigated To Less Than Significant Levels

(Impacts that must be addressed in a “statement of overriding consideration” if the project is approved in accordance with Sections 15091 and 15093 of the State CEQA Guidelines)

Impact	Description of Impact	Scope/ Region	Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact
HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY (Section 5.1)				
WQ.10	For the 1997 south side intake location and design, there would be an increased potential for turbidity in discharges from the MCWRA power plant during NWP intake construction.	Short-term/ Local	No mitigation measures have been identified.	Significant
TRANSPORTATION/CIRCULATION (Section 5.11)				
T.2	Pipeline construction would require partial road closures and reduce the number of travel lanes during peak traffic periods for roadways with an LOS of D or worse, resulting in a disruption of traffic flow and/or traffic congestion.	Short-term/ Local	<p>T-15 The full width of the traveled way shall be available to traffic before 9 a.m. and after 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, and at all times on weekends, and holidays.</p> <p>- A maximum delay of 20 minutes shall be permitted, requiring that a minimum of one lane of traffic is available.</p> <p>- If the contractor is unable to restore or place temporary surface, then the trench shall be covered with steel plates capable of carrying the weight of traffic; and adequate signage, reflectors or other warning devices shall be used to warn motorists of the plated roadway.</p> <p>T-16 To minimize construction on roads with LOS of D or worse, the design engineer shall coordinate construction of the pipeline with any roadway or utility work efforts.</p> <p>T-17 For construction on Nacimiento Lake Drive, to the maximum extent possible, construction shall be minimized during the summer period between June 15 and September 15. During the summer period, the full width of traveled way shall be available to traffic before 9 a.m. and after 4 p.m., Monday through Thursday, at all times from 12:00 noon Friday through Sunday and at all times on holidays.</p>	Significant
T.3	Partial street closures would temporarily restrict access to and from private property and adjacent land uses.	Short-term/ Local	Measures T-7 and T-8.	Significant
T.8	A pipeline failure could disrupt traffic during repairs.	Short-term/ Local	Measure T-14.	Significant
VISUAL RESOURCES (Section 5.12)				
VR.1	Visual impacts due to long-term presence of water intake structures at Nacimiento Dam.		<p>VR-13 Redesign the site plan and structures to include the following:</p> <p>Reduce the pump station's frontage along Nacimiento Lake Drive, reduce views of the</p>	Significant

CLASS I Impacts of the NWP 1997 EIR Alternative
Impacts That May Not Be Fully Mitigated To Less Than Significant Levels

(Impacts that must be addressed in a “statement of overriding consideration” if the project is approved in accordance with Sections 15091 and 15093 of the State CEQA Guidelines)

Impact	Description of Impact	Scope/ Region	Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact
			<p>paved parking area, and provide an area for landscaping and some screening of proposed structures and fenced areas.</p> <p>Clad structures in the same stone materials as is used on the small structure on the Nacimiento dam. Utilize non-glare roofing materials</p> <p>Provide architectural breaks in the façade of the combined electrical/generator building to reduce the effect of large blank walls.</p> <p>Coat all chain-link fencing with brown or any other compatible color vinyl to reduce glare.</p> <p>Provide motion-sensitive lighting that would be turned on only when motion is present on site. Direct all lights downwards so that the light visibility from public viewsheds is minimized.</p> <p>VR-14 Provide a detailed grading and landscaping plan which would include but not be limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - contouring of the new cut and fill slopes to demonstrate a blending with the existing grades; - rounding of all tops of banks in a natural manner; - landscape screening to break-up the visual mass of the structures; vegetation shall be native to the area. replacement of all trees removed at a ratio of four to one. 	
RECREATIONAL RESOURCES (Section 5.14)				
REC.6	The NWP 1997 EIR Project Alternative would lower Nacimiento Lake to minimum levels at a faster rate during periods of drought.	Long-term/ Regional	No appropriate mitigation measures have been identified.	Significant

CLASS II Impacts of the NWP 1997 EIR Alternative**Impacts That Can Be Mitigated To Less Than Significant Levels**

(Impacts that must be addressed in Findings that the mitigation measures would reduce the level of impact to insignificant in accordance with Section 15091 State CEQA Guidelines)

Impact	Description of Impact	Scope/ Region	Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact
NOISE (Section 5.5)				
N.2	Operations noise from pumps would increase long-term ambient noise levels.	Long-term/ Local	<p>N-5 Noise-generating equipment associated with operation of pump stations shall be enclosed to reduce noise levels to near ambient conditions. At the 60% design phase for each pump station, plans shall be reviewed by a qualified acoustical engineer to assure that noise levels meet the standards of the County Noise Element.</p> <p>N-6 If necessary to achieve the noise attenuation levels specified in N-5, pumps shall be set below grade, i.e. in a basement in the noise-attenuating building, to further reduce noise impacts.</p>	Insignificant
VISUAL AND AESTHETIC RESOURCES (Section 5.12)				
VR.6	Visual impacts due to long-term presence of Storage Tank No. 2 at Cuesta Pass.	Long-term/ Local	<p>VR-15 Re-grade the site to approximate the original contours in order to preserve the general character of the ridgeline as viewed from Highway 101.</p> <p>VR-16 The Applicant shall implement a landscaping plan to screen the tank from viewers on Highway 101. The plan shall include re-vegetation of the disturbed area with a combination of native fast and slow growing trees which visually replace those removed during construction; and replacement of the ground cover to maintain visual continuity with the adjacent hillsides.</p>	Insignificant
VR.10	Visual impacts due to long-term presence of WTP, WTP storage tanks, and the pump station.	Long-term/ Local	Measures VR-13 and VR-14	Insignificant
VR.12	Visual impacts due to long-term presence of Templeton WTP.	Long-term/ Local	VR-17 Articulate the architectural mass to appear consistent with agricultural structures or single family homes in the surrounding area. Limit the height of structural elements to 24 feet; use appropriate colors, landscape with tall trees to soften building edges, minimize night lighting with the use of motion sensors, and ensure light fixtures are hooded and directional. Final site design plans should be prepared by a licensed architect and reviewed by a qualified visual resource specialist prior to approval of a General Plan Conformity Report.	Insignificant
VR.13	Visual impacts due to long-term presence of Santa Margarita WTP.	Long-term/ Local	<p>VR-18 Minimize removal of the existing trees that can screen the WTP. One method would be not to construct the earth berm in front of the facility (the action that would require removal of trees). Prepare a comprehensive landscaping plan that includes:</p> <p>- identification of the existing trees that would be preserved, and reestablishment and maintenance of potentially affected by the construction oaks, pines and other trees;</p>	Insignificant

CLASS II Impacts of the NWP 1997 EIR Alternative**Impacts That Can Be Mitigated To Less Than Significant Levels**

(Impacts that must be addressed in Findings that the mitigation measures would reduce the level of impact to insignificant in accordance with Section 15091 State CEQA Guidelines)

Impact	Description of Impact	Scope/ Region	Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - listing and location plan of the trees that would be planted to further screen the WTP facilities; - revegetation plan that requires placement of native forbs and shrubs over the cut and fill banks as soon as possible after grading is completed. <p>VR-19 The WTP structures plan shall be revised to articulate the architectural mass of the buildings to appear more similar to a house or commercial structure; avoid large blank walls and single horizontal parapets. Move the large building to the rear of the WPT site, rather than facing El Camino Real and Highway 101. Use color scheme that reduces the visual mass of the structure (e.g., avoid pure white).</p>	

CLASS III Impacts of the NWP 1997 EIR Alternative
Impacts That Are Adverse But Not Significant

Impact	Description of Impact	Scope/ Region	Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact
VISUAL AND AESTHETIC RESOURCES (Section 5.12)				
VR.11	Visual impacts due to long-term presence of California Mens Colony (CMC) WTP	Long-term/ Local	No mitigation is necessary.	Insignificant
AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES (Section 5.13)				
AG.5	The pipeline alignment would displace some vineyards and orchards during construction.	Long-term/ Local	No mitigation is necessary.	Insignificant

CLASS II Impacts of the Phased Treated and Raw Water Alternative
Impacts That Can Be Mitigated To Less Than Significant Levels

Impact	Description of Impact	Scope/ Region	Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact
VISUAL AND AESTHETIC RESOURCES (Section 5.12)				
BR.9	Impacts to riparian habitat due to construction of the water discharge areas in the vicinity of Salinas River. <i><u>Note:</u> this impact is the same as for the proposed project, however the additional mitigation measure is proposed.</i>	Long-term/ Local	BR-27 After the Treated water phase would start and the raw water discharge facilities at Salinas River would no longer be needed, the Applicant shall remove and restore (e.g., revegetate) riparian habitats as feasible and all the disturbed riparian areas associated with the discharge facilities.	Insignificant

Summary of Cumulative Impacts

CLASS I – SIGNIFICANT UNAVOIDABLE IMPACTS	
AIR QUALITY (Section 5.4)	
Construction impacts from both NWP and Salinas Valley Water Project (SVWP) are significant and would therefore be potentially significant cumulatively if construction occurs within the same time frame.	
TRANSPORTATION/CIRCULATION (Section 5.11)	
If the spillway construction activities of the SVWP coincide with the intake and pump station construction of the proposed project, cumulative traffic impacts due to lane/road closures and delays for emergency vehicle traffic would be significant.	
VISUAL AND AESTHETIC RESOURCES (Section 5.12)	
Impact VR.14 The cumulative water withdrawals from Lake Nacimiento would result in more frequent instances of lake level below 748 feet, and would result in significant unavoidable adverse impacts to visual resources.	In addition to short-term construction impacts, SVWP would have long-term visual impacts in the vicinity of Nacimiento Dam due to lowered water level of the reservoir; this impact has been characterized as significant and unavoidable in the project EIR, because of this the two projects would have cumulatively significant impact on the visual appearance of the lake level, although the proposed project alone would have insignificant impacts to the level of the reservoir.
RECREATIONAL RESOURCES (5.14)	
REC.6 The cumulative development scenario would result in increased lake drawdowns below recreational threshold levels of 748 feet, and would result in significant unavoidable adverse impacts to recreational resources on and around Lake Nacimiento.	
GROWTH INDUCEMENT (7.0)	
Approval of the NWP could result in additional growth or rate of growth in areas now subject to water resource constraints. Recently approved/updated General Plans have acknowledged that future growth will have significant, cumulative impacts. In areas where forecasted water supplies exceed future demand, NWP water could be used to foster growth outside existing service area boundaries. Private water companies in areas located outside of Urban Service Lines (USL) or in agriculturally-designated areas would be able to prove a source of water in applying for general plan amendments to change the land use designations to accommodate projects with residential or other uses. Other impacts requiring mitigation (i.e. schools, roads, air quality), which would result as a consequence of receiving supplemental water supplies are considered secondary or indirect impacts, and depend on how local jurisdictions manage growth.	
CLASS II – SIGNIFICANT BUT MITIGABLE IMPACTS	
HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY (Section 5.1)	
The cumulative impacts on water quality from the SVWP and NWP projects would potentially increase the level of total metals in NWP water due to a lower average lake storage under SVWP. The SVWP could result in a greater duration of NWP pumping from the lowest reservoir inlet compared to NWP pumping without the SVWP. This cumulative impact would be mitigated by the proposed mitigation measures, however.	
NOISE (Section 5.5)	
Significant cumulative noise impacts could occur at the Nacimiento Dam if construction phases at this location were to overlap. These noise impacts however would be mitigated to insignificant levels by implementation of the proposed mitigation measures. Noise from maintenance and other noise producing activities (road repair) could also be mitigated to insignificant levels if were to occur at the same time.	

Summary of Cumulative Impacts

CLASS II – SIGNIFICANT BUT MITIGABLE IMPACTS	
TRANSPORTATION/CIRCULATION (Section 5.11)	
<p>Impact T.9 Cumulative impacts associated with the proposed pipeline construction activities occurring after roadway improvements have been completed on the same roads.</p> <p>Numerous roadway improvement projects could occur simultaneously with the proposed project. In many cases roadway improvements would precede installation of the water pipeline, which would result in potential damage to the newly resurfaced roadway and/or other improvement. To mitigate significant cumulative impacts associated with pipeline construction following roadway improvements, work coordination and communication between various County departments is recommended.</p>	<p>Mitigation T -18 Coordinate pipeline construction activities with other public works and roadway improvements. Where possible, install pipeline segments in coordination with roadway improvements to avoid damaging the newly improved roadway. A detailed plan showing how Public Works Department will coordinate construction with planned roadway improvements shall be submitted to the County Department of Planning and Building prior to final project approval.</p>
CLASS III – INSIGNIFICANT IMPACTS	
HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY (5.1)	
The SVWP mitigates hydrology impacts that could be created by the NWP, thus cumulatively the two projects would not have significant impacts in this issue area.	
AIR QUALITY (Section 5.4)	
Emissions from the operation of NWP and SVWP are low, thus impacts would be cumulatively insignificant.	
HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (Section 5.6)	
The SVWP does not have any risks from operations. Construction risks would be similar to the proposed project, however, they will occur during a different time frame and would not be cumulatively significant.	
BIOLOGY (Section 5.7)	
SVWP could impact biological resources in the vicinity of Lake Nacimiento; however those direct impacts to biological resources would not be significant. Cumulative impacts to fisheries from the two projects could occur, however, these impacts would be insignificant because there is only a small influence to hydrology from these two projects combined.	
UTILITIES AND PUBLIC SERVICES (Section 5.10)	
Because the several public works projects in the area would be conducted during the same timeframe, but at different locations within SLO County, and the impacts of each project are not significant or would be mitigated, and impacts would not be cumulatively significant.	
Concurrent operation of the SVWP would not have any impacts to utilities or public services, except for water services.	
TRANSPORTATION/CIRCULATION (Section 5.11)	
The cumulative impacts of additional traffic and pavement degradation would be considered adverse but not significant.	
AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES (Section 5.13)	
The projects outlined in the cumulative development scenario include the Monterey County Salinas Valley Water Project, and several small roadway or development projects that would not adversely impact agricultural resources. There is the potential for one or more of the projects to be constructed in conjunction with each other – thereby cumulatively increasing potential agricultural compatibility concerns along the proposed project route. No farmland would be lost during construction of the NWP pipeline system. Therefore, the proposed project would not contribute cumulatively to a loss of farmland in California.	

Summary of Cumulative Impacts

SOCIOECONOMICS (Section 5.15)

SE.4 The cumulative development scenario would result in increased lake drawdowns but this would not impact overall social and economic characteristics within the Lake Nacimiento area.

CLASS IV – BENEFICIAL IMPACTS

UTILITIES AND PUBLIC SERVICES (Section 5.10)

Impacts would be beneficial, as it is the goal of both SVWP and NWP projects to improve water quality and water supply reliability.

NO IMPACTS

GEOLOGY (Section 5.2)

Geology impacts are site-specific, therefore no cumulative impacts are expected.

DRAINAGE, EROSION, AND SEDIMENTATION (Section 5.3)

Because of the distance separating the two anticipated project activities (NWP and SVWP), cumulative impacts are not anticipated.

CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGY RESOURCES (Section 5.8)

Impacts to cultural or paleontology resources are site-specific. The two projects, NWP and SVWP, would affect different resources, therefore no cumulative impacts would occur.

LAND USE (Section 5.9)

No changes to the existing land use designations are proposed in conjunction with the development of the NWP, therefore, no cumulative impacts with regards to land use are anticipated.